

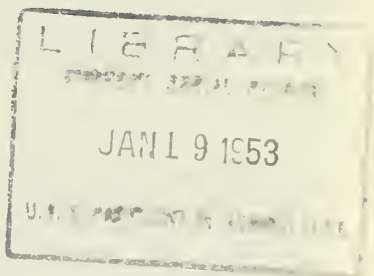
## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



R  
✓

**REPORT OF THE  
DIRECTOR OF FINANCE  
1952**



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE,  
*Washington, D. C., October 20, 1952.*

HON. CHARLES F. BRANNAN,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I respectfully submit the following report for the fiscal year 1952, which covers the financial operations of the Department of Agriculture and describes certain activities of the Office of Budget and Finance that are of current interest.

This year we have adopted a new approach. In addition to the usual detailed financial statements, the report includes a summary analysis of fiscal aspects of the Department's activities. We hope it will make the report more interesting and valuable for general use.

Sincerely,

RALPH S. ROBERTS,  
*Director of Finance.*

This report consists of three major parts. The first analyzes, in summary form, total appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations and includes a brief general discussion of corporate activities. The second part consists of financial tables covering various aspects of the Department's fiscal activities. The third reports on efforts of the Office of Budget and Finance, during the year, to improve methods and procedures and, within the area of its responsibilities, to achieve maximum efficiency and economy in the management and operation of the Department's programs and activities.

## CONTENTS

	Page
Financial operations of the Department of Agriculture.....	1
Analysis by principal categories of use.....	2
Classification of programs by function.....	4
Tables of financial operations of the Department.....	20
Office of Budget and Finance.....	46
Departmental responsibilities.....	46
Review of agency operations.....	46
Consolidation of field offices.....	47
Improvements in budgetary administration.....	47
Accounting systems development.....	48
Simplifying and improving fiscal procedures.....	49
Strengthening internal audit programs.....	50
Improvement of purchasing and contracting procedures.....	51
Property utilization and management.....	52
Other contributions to general management.....	53

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, 1952

---

## FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Department of Agriculture deals with an important and dynamic segment of the economy of the Nation. The tasks assigned to it by the Congress are designed to bring about and maintain a stable and healthy agriculture as a vital factor in the prosperity and well-being of this country.

There are many aspects of the effort to assure, both now and in the years to come, the effective use of the resources which provide our daily subsistence and constitute the basis for so much of our industry and commerce. The complexity of the total job is evident from an enumeration of some of the specific agricultural problem areas.

Among other things, it is necessary to promote the conservation, development, and efficient use of our land and water resources, including farm lands, ranges, and forests; to obtain efficient production of adequate supplies of agricultural commodities; to assure sufficient agricultural credit at reasonable rates; to improve the quality and promote a more effective utilization and marketing of agricultural products through research and improved methods; to disseminate, through an extension program, the results of research in a practical way to those who can use them; to protect the growing crops from insects and diseases and to insure them against natural hazards; and to safeguard producers and consumers by preventing deceptive, careless, or fraudulent marketing practices.

While not exhaustive, the items mentioned should serve to indicate the broad scope of the Department's responsibilities, and the importance of its work to people in all walks of life.

These considerations have been mentioned, in a brief introductory way, since an appreciation of the complexity and scope of the Department's work is essential to an understanding of its financial operations. The Department is comprised of several program agencies. A substantial number of separate appropriations and funds have been provided to finance its activities. Thus it becomes difficult, in dealing with the financial aspects of the programs, to present a summary picture indicating properly the relationship of the various segments to the total, and at the same time give sufficient information for an understanding of the individual programs themselves. For this reason it appears desirable to show first the broad outlines of the financial situation of the Department as a whole, and to follow this with a separate and more detailed analysis of the various segments of the total.

Two different over-all analyses are given of the total appropriations and Farmers' Home Administration and Rural Electrification Administration loan authorizations. The second of these analyses is then further broken down and its individual components discussed in more detail. FHA and REA loan authorizations are provided in specific amounts in the annual appropriation acts and represent authority to borrow funds for loans from the Secretary of the Treasury. Corporate operations are not covered in these analyses since they are financed from capital funds of the corporations and, therefore, are not a part of the total annual appropriations. Activities of the corporations are summarized, however, on pages 15 through 18.

## ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL CATEGORIES OF USE

A classification of appropriations and Farmers' Home Administration and Rural Electrification Administration loan authorizations according to major categories of use is given in the accompanying chart.

This chart is not intended to present comparisons of the various programs, but rather to show the relationships which exist when total funds for loans, for payments to States, and for program payments, are compared with the appropriations for all other purposes.

The top segment of each column on the chart represents total loan funds. These loans, of course, will be repaid to the Treasury, with interest.

The second segment includes appropriations for (1) reimbursements to farmers participating in the agricultural conservation program to cover a portion of the cost of soil and water conservation measures installed on their farms, (2) payments under the Sugar Act to producers who meet specified conditions of employment, production, and marketing, and (3) program expenditures relating to the removal of surplus agricultural commodities from the normal channels of trade pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935. These latter expenditures are principally for the purchase of surplus commodities for distribution to schools, institutions, and welfare agencies.

The third segment of the 1952 column reflects the appropriation to cover, during the first year of the International Wheat Agreement, the difference between the cost of wheat purchased at domestic market price and the receipts from its sale at the maximum price prescribed by the Agreement. Costs of the program are assumed initially by the Commodity Credit Corporation, and subsequent provision is

made by the Congress reimbursing the Corporation for funds so used. The 1952 appropriation was made to effect such reimbursement for costs incurred in the fiscal year 1950.

Payments to States includes primarily Federal grants for cooperative agricultural extension work, for research at the State agricultural experiment stations, and for the national school lunch program.

The significance of the chart is in the comparison between the total for all these loans and payments and the remaining appropriations, designated on the chart as "All other." In 1952, total appropriations for loans and payments made up 74.7 percent of the total. Only 25.3 percent was available for salaries and expenses in carrying out all the programs and services of the Department of Agriculture. Moreover, the 25.3 percent included 5.6 percent for operating and administrative costs incident to the loan and payment programs shown on the chart.

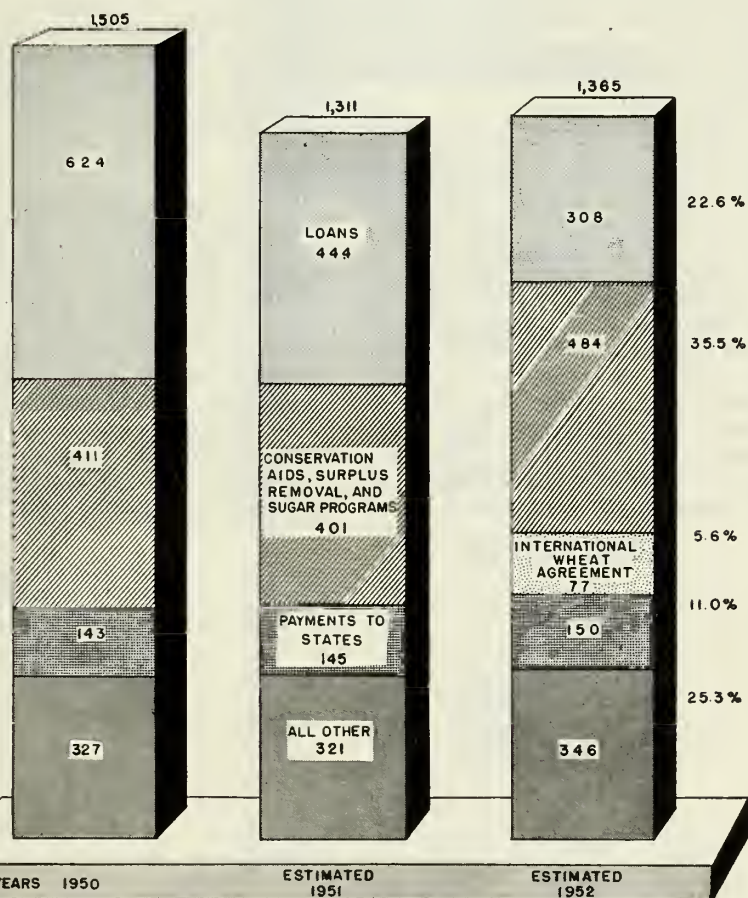
Thus, only 19.7 percent of the total was available for direct expenditure by the Department for research into all aspects of agriculture; insect and plant disease control; the market news and crop reporting services; inspection, grading, and classing of agricultural commodities; enforcement of the marketing regulatory laws to protect producers, consumers, and others from loss or harm resulting from careless, deceptive, or fraudulent marketing practices; assistance to soil conservation districts in developing and carrying out locally adapted conservation programs; management and protection of the national forests; flood prevention work in upstream areas; and all the other services and programs for which appropriations are made to the Department.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

# APPROPRIATIONS AND FHA AND REA LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



## CLASSIFICATION OF PROGRAMS BY FUNCTION

The following chart provides a distribution of appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations by ten broad categories or functions. It shows the amounts made available annually for each function over a 3-year period and furnishes a basis for comparison of one function with another. It should be emphasized that the size of the various categories and their arrangement on the chart are, of course, in no way indicative of the relative importance of the programs.

Since many activities are encompassed within the total, this chart presents a greatly summarized picture. Its value is in showing, more clearly than could a detailed listing, the portion of the total funds that goes into each major program area.

Additional information with respect to each of these major program areas is given immediately following the chart. Each of the 10 major areas is discussed briefly, and significant factors relating thereto are presented in chart form. To facilitate the use and understanding of the chart, there is indicated below

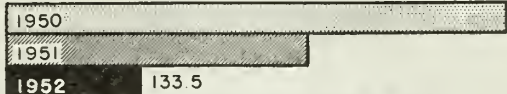
the page upon which each function is described briefly:

<i>Function</i>	<i>Page</i>
Rural electrification and telephone loans-----	6
Conservation and development of resources-----	7
Production, purchase and distribution of commodities-----	8
Farm loans-----	9
Research-----	10
Cooperative extension work-----	11
Marketing: Regulatory and service activities-----	12
Plant and animal disease and pest control-----	13
Crop insurance-----	14
Other-----	14

An extensive discussion of the operations of the Department's programs is not, of course, within the scope of this report. In those instances where facts concerning programs are stated briefly, it is for the purpose of indicating their influence on the financial aspects of the work of the Department. The intention is to provide a basis for an understanding of program accomplishments and objectives when expressed in financial terms.



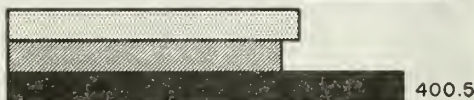
RURAL  
ELECTRIFICATION AND  
TELEPHONE LOANS



CONSERVATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF  
RESOURCES



PRODUCTION,  
PURCHASE AND DISTRI-  
BUTION OF COMMODITIES



FARM LOANS



RESEARCH



COOPERATIVE  
EXTENSION WORK



MARKETING,  
REGULATORY AND  
SERVICE ACTIVITIES



PLANT AND ANIMAL  
DISEASE AND  
PEST CONTROL



CROP INSURANCE



OTHER



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## APPROPRIATIONS AND FHA and REA LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS \*

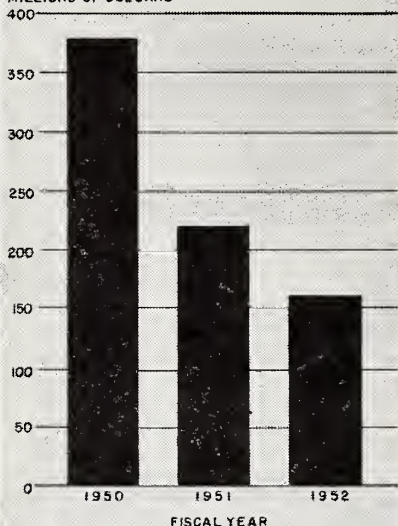
BY FUNCTIONS  
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

TOTAL	
1950	1505.5
1951	1310.7
1952	1364.8

\* EXCLUDES UNUSED BALANCES CARRIED FORWARD FROM PRIOR YEARS

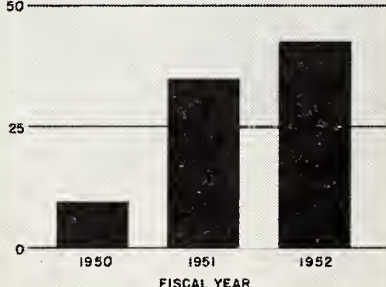
### ELECTRIFICATION LOANS MADE

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



### TELEPHONE LOANS MADE

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



## RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELEPHONE LOANS

Loans are financed from annual loan authorizations provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act, together with unused balances of prior years' authorizations.

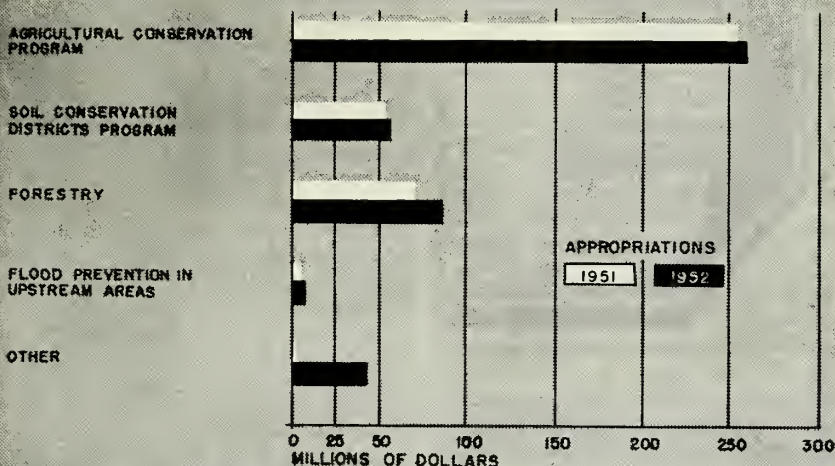
Loans for electric facilities are made for a period of not to exceed 35 years, and bear interest at 2 percent. One-half of the new loan funds authorized each year is apportioned among the States in accordance with the relationship between the number of unelectrified farms in each State and the total unelectrified farms in the United States. The remaining 50 percent may be apportioned among the States and Territories on the basis of need, except that not more than 10 percent may be allocated for use in any one State.

When REA was established in 1935, only 11 percent of the farms in the United States were receiving central-station electric service. As of June 30, 1952, this service was available to about 88 percent of all farms. Loans made since the inception of this program total more than 2½ billion dollars.

On October 28, 1949, REA was authorized by law to make loans for the improvement and expansion of telephone facilities to meet the needs of rural areas. These loans are made on the same terms as the electrification loans, except that a modest equity is required of telephone borrowers. As of June 30, 1952, there were 489 loan applications on hand, totaling 89 million dollars.

Cumulative principal and interest collections on REA loans, as of June 30, 1952, amounted to 462 million dollars. Repayments ahead of schedule totaled 49 million dollars, while payments overdue more than 30 days were \$700,000, only 0.2 of 1 percent of the amount due.

## CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES



These programs have as their objective the conservation of basic soil and water resources vital to the Nation's welfare both now and in the years ahead.

Under the Agricultural Conservation Program farmers are encouraged to install soil and water conservation practices, and are assisted in meeting a part of the cost. This assistance amounts, on the average, to about one-half of the total expense involved.

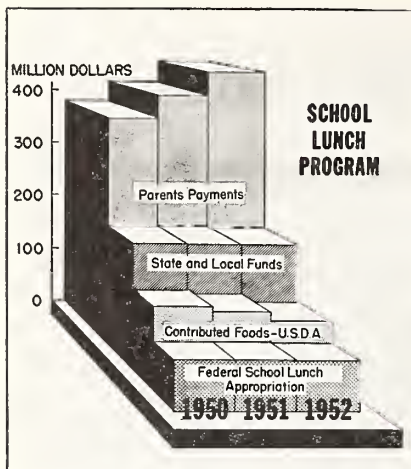
The Soil Conservation Service administers a program of technical assistance to soil conservation districts organized within each State under its own laws. As of June 30, 1952, 2,467 districts, covering 84 percent of the Nation's farms, were receiving assistance on conservation problems.

Appropriations to the Forest Service are used for the management, protection, and development of the national forests, comprising 181 million acres of forest and range

lands; and for cooperation with the States and with private forest land-owners, on an additional 427 million acres, to obtain better fire protection and improved forest practices and management. Receipts from the national forests, principally from timber sales and grazing fees, totaled 57 million dollars in 1951 and 71 million dollars in 1952. Of this sum, 65 percent is deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, 25 percent is paid to the States in which the forests are located, and 10 percent is used for roads in the national forests.

The increased activity in "Other," in the fiscal year 1952, is due to a supplemental appropriation for special agricultural measures of channel clearance and land restoration in connection with the emergency brought about by the devastating floods in the mid-western area.





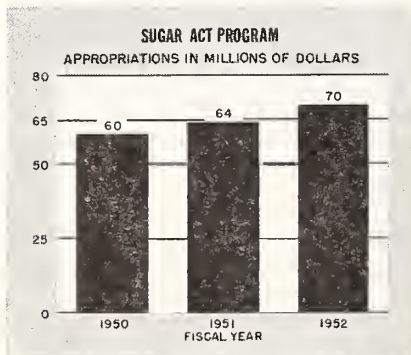
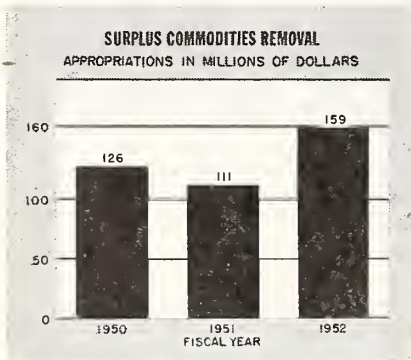
## PRODUCTION, PURCHASE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES

Federal appropriations under the National School Lunch Act were approximately 83½ million dollars in 1950, 1951, and 1952. The Federal Government in cash and donated commodities provided 26 cents of each school lunch dollar in the school year 1951–1952. Funds contributed to the school lunch program from sources within the States totaled 332 million dollars in 1952, an increase of 46 million dollars over the preceding year.

A permanent appropriation of 30 percent of the customs receipts is made each year for the removal of surplus agricultural commodities from the market through purchase, export, and diversion programs. The Agricultural Act of 1949 requires that these funds be used principally for perishable commodities. Commodities are purchased and distributed to the school lunch program and to eligible charitable institutions. Differential payments are made to encourage exportation and diversion of surplus commodities to byproducts and new uses.

The Sugar Act is designed to provide consumers with adequate supplies of sugar at reasonable prices and to maintain the stability of the domestic sugar industry. Revenues from excise and import taxes imposed by the act exceed the cost of the program.

In addition to the above, this major functional category also encompasses agricultural production programs, for which appropriations were 30 million dollars in 1950, 23 million in 1951, and 10 million in 1952. Also included in 1952 is 76.8 million dollars constituting the first appropriation for the International Wheat Agreement.



## FARM LOANS

The Farmers' Home Administration makes loans to farmers unable to obtain credit from other sources at reasonable rates. In addition to the loans made from Federal funds, as shown below, farm ownership loans made by private lenders to eligible applicants are insured by the Government in amounts up to 90 percent of the farm value. Such guaranteed loans totaled about 18 million dollars in 1951 and 11 million dollars in 1952.

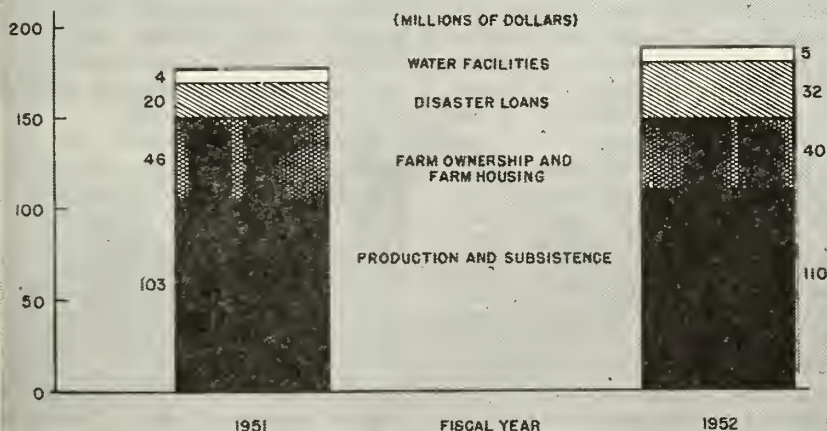
Cumulative collections on production and subsistence loans were 94.5 percent of maturities. This ratio was 123 percent on farm ownership loans, 112 percent on farm housing loans, 90 percent on disaster loans, and 101 percent on water facilities loans.

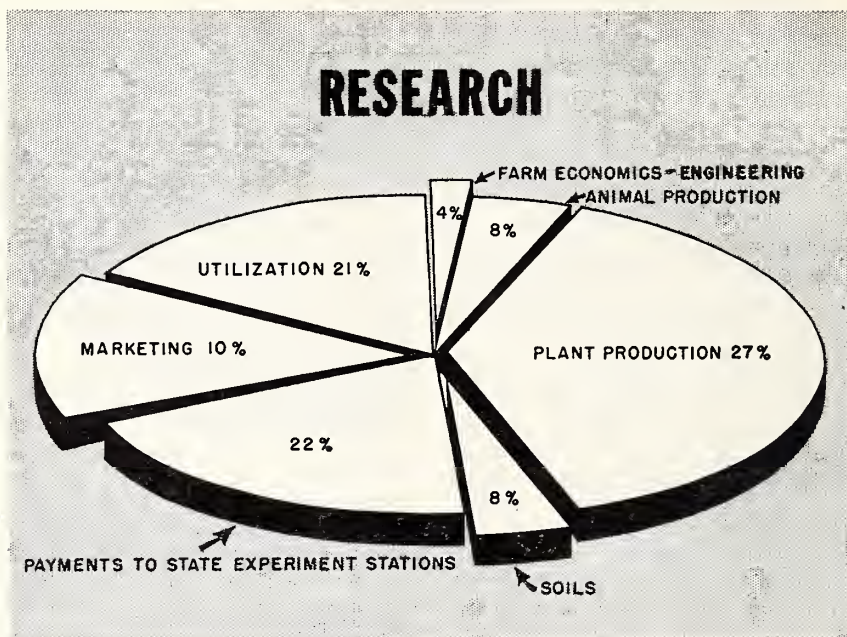
Collections of both principal and interest are paid into the United States Treasury, and funds are made available by the Congress

annually for making new loans and for operating expenses. At present, annual operating expenses approximate 29 million dollars.

The major program area designated "Farm loans" in the chart on page 5, does not include corporate funds, and therefore, lending activities of the cooperative credit system supervised by the Farm Credit Administration are not included here but are the subject of a separate discussion on page 17. There are included in this category, however, amounts authorized for expenses of the Farm Credit Administration for supervision and examination of members of the system, and for technical assistance to farmers' cooperatives. These expenses are presently running at about 2.5 million dollars annually, and are provided for primarily by assessments against the member institutions.

## LOANS MADE BY FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION





Over the years, agricultural research has produced benefits, not alone to farmers, but to people in all walks of life. Although the value of this work has been demonstrated over and over again, it is often difficult or impossible to measure in monetary terms. For example, the Department, working with dextrans (starchlike substances made by fermentation of sugar), has recently developed, and is now perfecting, an extender for blood plasma for use in combating shock. The value of this product is incalculable because it finds its expression in the saving of human lives. There are times however, when results are more tangible in terms of production and monetary returns. For example, the development of hybrid corn, to which the Department contributed substantially, has increased the annual corn crop by three-quarter billion bushels and

farm income by hundreds of millions of dollars.

To assure that the research program is organized and conducted in a manner which will yield the greatest public benefit, the Department has the assistance of a number of advisory committees, the members of which include producers, processors, distributors, consumers, and others interested in and affected by agricultural research.

Estimated obligations for research, distributed by appropriations for a 10-year period, are shown in table 5 on page 30 of this report. These figures show that the 56 million dollars for research in 1952 is almost double the amount available 10 years ago. However, the increase in the research program, in terms of the work being done, approximates only 9½ percent in view of increased costs of services and materials.



## COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

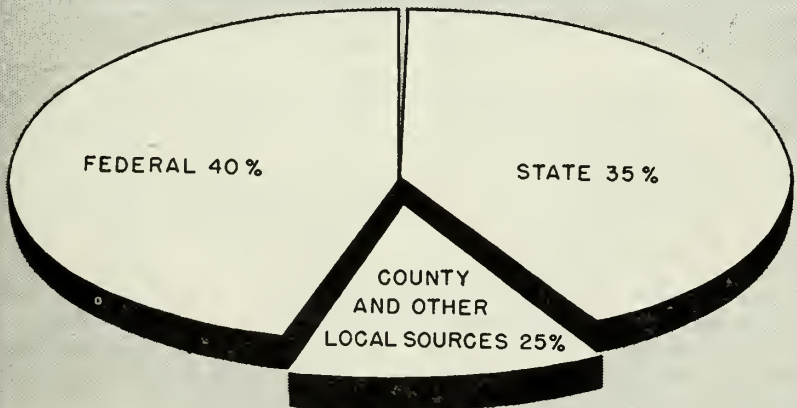
Extension work is a joint undertaking of the Department of Agriculture, the State land-grant colleges, and rural localities. It serves as an educational link which brings to farm people the research results of the Department and the State experiment stations. The aim is to improve the economic welfare, nutrition and health, and family and community life of rural people by helping them to help themselves in attaining more efficient farms, better homes, and higher standards of living. Many aspects of the program are of interest to nonfarm people as well. Almost one-third of the families influenced by some phase of extension work are in nonfarm and urban areas.

There are three major lines of extension activity. In most States, the principal one is county agent

work. The other two are the activities of the county home demonstration agents, and work with youth which is conducted primarily through 4-H Clubs. Personal contacts, meetings, and dissemination of information through news articles, radio talks, and distribution of bulletins and pamphlets are the chief techniques used to reach those served by the program.

Federal payments are made to each State, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, on the basis of formulas stipulated in the authorizing legislation. In 1952, about 87 percent of these funds were distributed on the basis of rural or farm population. More than half of the total payments were made on the condition that they be matched by the States from State or other local funds.

### SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK



FISCAL YEAR 1952

**MARKETING-REGULATORY AND SERVICE ACTIVITIES****REGULATORY - \$17 MILLION**

<b>MEAT INSPECTION</b> (14 MILLION DOLLARS)	<b>OTHER</b> (3 MILLION DOLLARS)
--	-------------------------------------

**SERVICE - \$11 MILLION**

<b>MARKET NEWS</b> (3 MILLION DOLLARS)	<b>INSPECTION, GRADING, CLASSING</b> (6 MILLION DOLLARS)	<b>OTHER</b> (2 MILLION DOLLARS)
---	---	-------------------------------------

**1952  
APPROPRIATIONS**

Marketing regulatory activities have as their basic objective the protection of producers, consumers, and others from financial loss or physical harm resulting from improper marketing practices. The largest and one of the most important of these programs is Federal meat inspection, which is designed to assure a clean and wholesome meat supply for human consumption. The objective of the Commodity Exchange Act is to prevent price manipulation and corners and to insure honesty and fair dealing on the commodity exchanges. Other regulatory laws administered by the Department to prevent deceptive, careless, and fraudulent marketing practices include the Standard Container Acts, United States Warehouse Act, Federal Seed Act, Packers and Stockyards Act, and a number of other similar statutes.

Marketing services facilitate the

orderly and efficient marketing of farm products. The market news service, carried out cooperatively with 33 States and Hawaii, provides timely and reliable market information to farmers, consumers, and handlers of farm commodities. Inspection, grading, and related activities benefit producers and consumers alike through establishment and use of uniform quality standards, and an impartial inspection, classing, and grading service. Inspection, grading, and classing services cost 18 million dollars annually, 76 percent of which is covered by fees and other revenues for services rendered. Other marketing services include assistance to producers in obtaining equitable transportation rates for farm products, and other services made possible by a strengthening of the Department's marketing program under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

## PLANT AND ANIMAL DISEASE AND PEST CONTROL

These programs are concerned with protecting agriculture from destructive insects and animal and plant diseases.

About 75 percent of the total appropriation for animal disease control is used for eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease. Other work includes scabies and cattle tick eradication, hog cholera control, and inspection and quarantine activities.

With respect to forest pest control, about 60 percent of the funds are used for work on white pine blister rust. Other major problems at present include serious infestations of spruce bark beetles and spruce budworms.

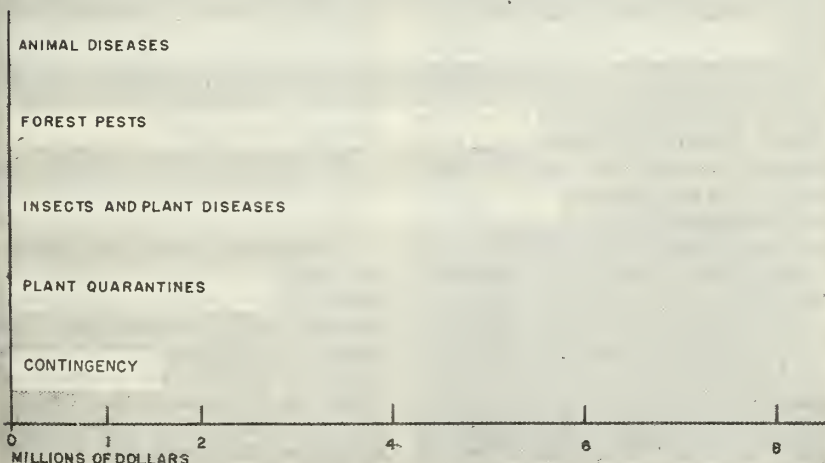
Insect and plant disease control involves inspection to detect and appraise infestations, imposition of quarantines in some instances, and application of pesticides and other

control measures. Control of pink bollworm, white-fringed beetles, gypsy and brown-tail moths, grasshoppers, Japanese beetles, and wheat stem rust are examples of the numerous problems encountered in this work.

Plant quarantines represent protective measures, primarily inspections at ports of entry, to prevent the introduction from abroad of insect pests and plant diseases.

Contingency funds to provide for meeting emergency and unforeseen situations are included in this category. In 1952, a contingent fund of \$500,000 was provided for control of forest pests; one of \$1,000,000 was made available for insects and diseases attacking nonforest trees and plants. Contingency reserves used, however, amounted to only \$67,000.

### 1952 APPROPRIATIONS



## CROP INSURANCE

Appropriations are made annually for the operating and administrative expenses of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The appropriation amounted to 7.9 million dollars in 1952. Program operations are financed from corporate funds, and are shown in tables 11, 12, and 13 of this report.

All-risk crop insurance to protect the investment of farmers who lose their crop through causes beyond

their control was provided in 1952 in 868 counties in 42 States, on wheat, cotton, flax, corn, tobacco, beans, citrus, and multiple crops. Approximately 344,000 farmers were covered by such insurance. Premiums earned amounted to more than \$21,000,000 and it is estimated they will exceed the total of indemnities to be paid on 1952 crops by about \$946,000.

## OTHER APPROPRIATION ACTIVITIES

The remaining appropriations, totaling about 12 million dollars, are included in the category "Other" in the chart on page 5. These items cover staff and service activities related to the work of the Department as a whole, as well as funds for some of the smaller programs.

The largest item in this category, about 4 million dollars, is that part of the appropriation to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which is used for statistical services and crop and livestock reporting work. This Bureau supplies general agricultural statistical data and economic analyses, as well as data pertinent to the formulation of the Department's programs, for official use and for the general public. One of the widest known activities of BAE is the crop reporting service. In addition to the regular staff, this service has the assistance of thousands of farmers, processors, merchants, and others who serve as volunteer reporters.

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations serves the interests of United States agriculture by analyzing and reporting on agricultural conditions in foreign countries and, in particular, those factors bearing upon competition with and

demand for American farm products.

The Office of Information has general direction and supervision of all publications and other information policies and activities of the Department, including the editorial work, illustrating, printing and distribution of publications, clearance and release of press, radio, and periodical materials, preparation of the Yearbook of Agriculture, and the preparation and distribution of exhibits and motion pictures.

The Department Library, which also serves as the National Agricultural Library, makes available to the Department, to other agencies, and to the general public the agricultural knowledge contained in published literature.

The Office of the Solicitor performs all legal work incident to the activities of the Department.

The appropriation to the Office of the Secretary finances not only the work of the Secretary and his immediate staff, but also that of staff offices to which specific departmental functions are assigned—the Office of Personnel, the Office of Plant and Operations, the Office of Hearings Examiners and the Office of Budget and Finance.



## COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

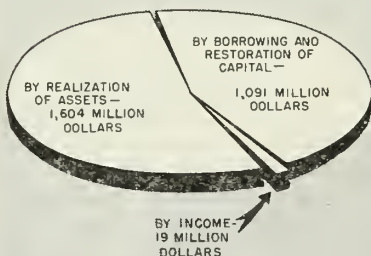
The Commodity Credit Corporation is capitalized at 100 million dollars under a permanent Federal Charter as an agency of the United States with authority to borrow or incur obligations not to exceed 6,750 million dollars at any one time.

The charter authorizes the Corporation to: (1) Support prices of agricultural commodities through loans, purchase agreements, purchases, and other operations; (2) make available materials and facilities required in the production and marketing of agricultural commodities; (3) procure agricultural commodities for sale to other Government agencies, foreign governments, and domestic, foreign, or international relief or rehabilitation agencies, and to meet domestic requirements; (4) remove and dispose of surplus agricultural commodities; (5) increase domestic consumption of agricultural commodities through development of new markets, marketing facilities, and uses; (6) export or cause to be exported, or aid in the development of foreign markets for, agricultural commodities; and (7) carry out such other operations as Congress may specifically authorize or provide for. In performing these functions, the Corporation is directed to utilize to the maximum extent practicable, the customary channels, facilities, and arrangements of trade and commerce.

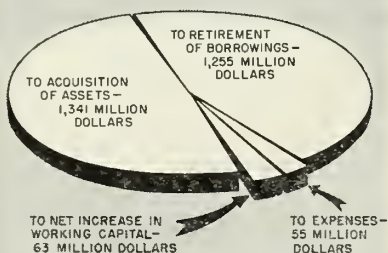
At June 30, 1952, the total assets of the Corporation amounted to 2,010 million dollars as against 2,217 million dollars at the close of the preceding year. During the fiscal year 1952 the Corporation made loans of nearly a billion dollars and spent approximately 345 million on purchases and other costs in

SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS  
FISCAL YEAR 1952

FUNDS PROVIDED -  
2,714 MILLION DOLLARS



FUNDS APPLIED -  
2,714 MILLION DOLLARS



connection with the acquisition and care of commodities. Repayments of loans amounted to about 703 million dollars while the proceeds of sales of commodities were almost 900 million dollars. The Corporation borrowed 670 million dollars from the United States Treasury and from banks during the year and repaid 800 million dollars principal and about 31 million interest. The net loss for the year was 66 million dollars compared with a gain of nearly 156 million dollars in the preceding year.

The price-support programs are designed to stabilize the agricultural economy by assuring producers specified minimum prices for their products. Price support is provided by means of loans, purchases, and other operations. Support is required by statute for basic commodities (cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice, and peanuts) and designated nonbasic commodities (wool, mohair, tung nuts, honey, milk, and butterfat). For other nonbasic commodities, price support is not mandatory but is authorized under prescribed conditions.

During the fiscal year 1952, receipts totaled about 1,465 million dollars, and there remained at the end of the year an investment in

price-support loans and inventory of 1,437 million dollars.

Supply and foreign purchase activities dealing with agricultural products are conducted to meet the needs of United States Government agencies, cash-paying foreign governments, and international relief organizations, and are carried out by the Corporation through the purchase, sale, and delivery of the commodities involved. During the year nearly 89 million dollars was expended for purchases and carrying charges, more than half of which was for commodities procured domestically. About 100 million dollars worth of commodities were sold, approximately at cost, and the remaining inventory of nearly 58 million dollars consisted almost entirely of commodities held for national defense purposes.

Under its storage facilities program, the Corporation provides and encourages the increase in storage capacity necessary to carry out its programs efficiently and effectively. Loans of 12 million dollars were made to finance the construction or purchase of suitable farm storage facilities and equipment, and about 26 million dollars in loans were outstanding at June 30, 1952.



## FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The Farm Credit Administration is charged with the supervision and coordination of the Farm Credit System, a national farm loan program for providing cooperative agricultural credit. The credit system consists of the following basic institutions: The Federal Land Banks and national farm loan associations, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, Production Credit Corporations and associations, Banks for Cooperatives, and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

The objective of the Farm Credit System is to provide at all times a dependable source of short-term and long-term credit to farmers and to farmers' cooperative associations, based on sound credit principles and practices, and to obtain loan funds from the investing public without

the necessity of the Government guaranteeing the securities issued. A fundamental principle of the Farm Credit Administration is the encouragement and development of cooperative agricultural enterprises owned completely by the participating farmers.

Short-term production credit is furnished by Production Credit Associations to farmer-members to finance their crop, livestock, and operating capital requirements. These farmer associations were established under the sponsorship of the wholly Government-owned Production Credit Corporations, which provide a part of the capital as well as technical assistance and supervision to the associations. The goal of achieving complete member-ownership of such associations is rapidly being accomplished. As

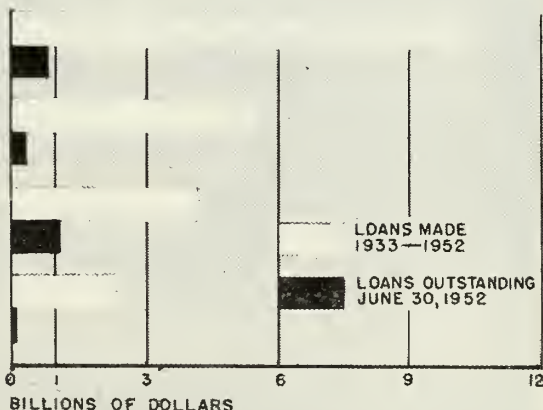
## FARM CREDIT SYSTEM LENDING ACTIVITIES

SHORT TERM  
PRODUCTION CREDIT

LOANS TO COOPERATIVES

FARM MORTGAGE LOANS

OTHER



of June 30, 1952, the capital stock owned by the United States Government amounted to approximately .9 million dollars—only 5 percent of the net worth of the Production Credit Associations; 243 of the total of 499 associations were completely member-owned. During the year 1,376 million dollars in credit was extended to farmer-members of the associations, as compared with 1,222 million in 1951.

The Banks for Cooperatives provide a permanent source of short-term and medium-term credit facilities. Loans made to cooperatives for periods not exceeding 1 year supplement their working capital and finance commodity holdings for temporary periods. Loans of somewhat longer maturity, ordinarily not in excess of 5 years, are made to cooperatives for the acquisition of new facilities and other capital improvements. In the fiscal year 1952, loans to 1,417 agricultural cooperatives totaled 537 million dollars. This included 345 million for general operating capital, 153 million for commodity loans and 39 million for facilities.

Farm mortgage loans are available through the Federal land bank system. The 12 Federal Land

Banks are entirely farmer-owned and operate in cooperation with 1,180 local national farm loan associations. Farm mortgage loans made in 1952 amounted to 237 million dollars.

The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, a wholly Government-owned lending institution established in 1934 to provide funds for loans to farmers by the Land Bank Commissioner, and to make funds available to the Federal Land Banks for farm mortgage financing during a period when such funds were not otherwise available, is now in the process of liquidating its assets. The authority of the Commissioner to make loans on behalf of the Corporation expired on July 1, 1947, except for the purpose of refinancing loans previously made.

The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks serve as banks of discount, purchasing or accepting as security the loans of farmers and stockmen from local lending institutions, principally the production credit associations and Banks for Cooperatives. They make no direct loans to individuals. Loans and discounts of the intermediate credit banks during 1952 amounted to slightly over 2 billion dollars.

## TABLES OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In the interest of full and complete reporting on the Department's financial situation, there is included a series of tables presenting in detail various phases of the financial program. Information is provided on funds available, obligations, appropriations, expenditures, receipts, and the activity and status of corporate funds.

The emphasis in the tables is primarily on the fiscal year 1952, but in a number of cases 1950 and 1951 figures are shown for comparative purposes. Two tables are presented on a 10-year basis to indicate trends in appropriations, and in obligations for research.

Funds available, as shown in table 1, comprise both current appropriations and balances of prior years' appropriations where they continue to be available for use in subsequent fiscal years. Also included are transfers, reimbursements, and advances of funds from agencies outside the Department for services performed for such agencies, as well as deposits in trust accounts of funds from non-governmental sources for use by the Department in carrying out certain specified activities pursuant to legislative authorization. "Obligations" refer to funds committed during the year and therefore indicate the extent to which funds available have been used. Because of this relationship, both funds available and obligations are covered in table 1. These same two factors are

reflected in tables 8 and 9 which provide detail on funds transferred to the Department and trust funds.

Appropriations made by the Congress are shown in varying degrees of detail in tables 2, 3, and 4. Table 2 is a summary of appropriations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952; table 3 is subsidiary thereto, and provides additional detail. Table 4 shows appropriations over a 10-year period.

Expenditures, shown in table 6, indicate the actual cash disbursements during the year, on the basis of checks issued by the Treasury. Some of these disbursements were in liquidation of obligations incurred in preceding years. Thus, the terms "obligations" and "expenditures" are not synonymous. "Receipts" (table 7) are funds deposited into the Treasury as a result of Department of Agriculture operations.

A commercial type statement on noncorporate lending activities is given in table 10. While these activities are also included in tables 1 through 9, it is believed that the statement on sources of funds and their application may be of interest.

Commercial-type statements on the financial aspects of the corporations of the Department are made available in tables 11, 12, and 13. The financial transactions of the corporations are covered separately since, as previously mentioned, their operations differ substantially from those of the Department's other activities.

## TABLES

### FINANCIAL OPERATIONS, EXCLUDING FUNDS ARISING FROM CORPORATE OPERATIONS

	Page
Table 1. Summary of funds available by type of funds and by agencies, fiscal year 1952-----	21
Table 2. Summary of appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952-----	22
Table 3. Appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952-----	24
Table 4. Appropriations, reappropriations, and FHA and REA loan authorizations, fiscal years 1943-52-----	28
Table 5. Estimated obligations for research under appropriations to the Department of Agriculture, fiscal years 1943-52-----	30
Table 6. Expenditures, fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952-----	32
Table 7. Receipts to U. S. Treasury arising from Department of Agriculture activities, fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952-----	34
Table 8. Transfers to the Department of Agriculture from appropriations to other departments, and advance working funds for services performed—funds available and obligations, fiscal year 1952-----	37
Table 9. Trust funds—funds available and obligations, fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952-----	38
Table 10. Noneorporate lending agencies—statements of sources of funds and their application, fiscal year 1952 and comparison in total with fiscal years 1950 and 1951-----	39

### FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES OF CORPORATIONS

Table 11. Corporations—statements of sources of funds and their application, fiscal year 1952, and comparison in total with fiscal years 1950 and 1951-----	40
Table 12. Corporations—statements of income and expense, fiscal year 1952 and comparison in total with fiscal years 1950 and 1951-----	42
Table 13. Corporations—condensed balance sheets as of June 30, 1952, and comparison in total with June 30, 1950, and June 30, 1951-----	44

TABLE 1.—Summary of funds available and obligations, by type of funds and by agencies, fiscal year 1952, excluding funds arising from corporate operations <sup>1</sup>

Item	Funds available	Obligations
<b>By type of funds:</b>		
Appropriated funds accounts:		
Appropriations, 1952.....	\$1,086,586,923	-----
Less transfers to other agencies.....	2 709,700	-----
Net available under 1952 appropriations.....	1,085,877,223	-----
Balances available from prior years.....	145,323,299	-----
Deposits in revolving funds and other accounts, of collections and advances authorized by special legislation.....	40,266,123	-----
Reimbursements for services performed.....	27,492,425	-----
Total, appropriated funds accounts.....	1,298,959,070	\$1,004,113,483
Authorizations to borrow from Secretary of the Treasury for REA and FHA loans:		
New authorizations, 1952.....	278,236,718	-----
Balances available from prior years.....	201,056,176	-----
Total, borrowing authorizations.....	479,292,894	361,514,979
Transfers received from appropriations made to agencies outside the Department, and advance working funds for services performed <sup>3</sup> .....	69,699,261	50,155,021
Trust funds.....	62,357,666	37,892,761
Subtotal.....	<sup>4</sup> 1,910,308,891	1,453,676,244
Deduct funds which continue available in subsequent years.....	<sup>5</sup> 442,625,492	-----
Total.....	1,467,683,399	1,453,676,244
<b>By agencies:</b>		
Agricultural Research Administration:		
Administrator, Office of.....	1,300,855	1,285,787
Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of.....	8,086,894	7,928,414
Animal Industry, Bureau of.....	46,631,276	35,879,901
Dairy Industry, Bureau of.....	1,589,489	1,581,063
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of.....	16,388,369	14,566,704
Experiment Stations, Office of.....	13,093,979	13,082,627
Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Bureau of.....	1,541,638	1,534,548
Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of.....	13,485,602	13,368,251
Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	102,118,102	89,227,295
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of.....	6,927,468	6,801,819
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	661,203	659,717
Extension Service.....	33,793,960	33,700,106
Farm Credit Administration.....	8,560,691	3,756,708
Farmers' Home Administration.....	279,720,313	237,619,279
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	7,829,441	5,899,891
Foreign Agricultural Relations, Office of.....	7,570,161	6,241,152
Forest Service.....	126,633,946	105,774,232
Information, Office of.....	2,108,160	2,072,767
Library.....	856,542	856,514
Production and Marketing Administration.....	920,598,274	674,103,606
Rural Electrification Administration.....	332,491,368	214,644,300
Secretary, Office of the.....	2,593,934	2,572,661
Soil Conservation Service.....	75,174,042	67,114,688
Solicitor, Office of the.....	2,671,286	2,631,509
Subtotal.....	1,910,308,891	1,453,676,244
Deduct funds which continue available in subsequent years.....	<sup>5</sup> 442,625,492	-----
Total.....	1,467,683,399	1,453,676,244

<sup>1</sup> Excludes capital fund activity of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration, for which see tables 11 through 13.

<sup>2</sup> Consists of \$160,000 from "Removal of surplus agricultural commodities" and \$549,700 from "Control of forest pests" transferred to the Department of the Interior.

<sup>3</sup> For detailed listing of these items, see table 8.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes \$212,145,315 of the total of \$232,290,513 of foreign aid funds transferred from the Mutual Security Agency and the Department of State and \$1,137,793 of the total of \$44,253,400 of the Defense Production Act revolving funds allocated to the Department. These excluded amounts were used for procurement of agricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation and are included in the financial statements of the Corporation reflected in tables 11, 12, and 13.

<sup>5</sup> Consists of the following: Appropriated funds accounts, \$286,657,058, of which \$221,156,475 is for "Removal of Surplus Agricultural Commodities"; loan authorizations (REA), \$117,774,364; transfers received from appropriations made to agencies outside the Department, \$13,725,438; and trust funds, \$24,468,632.



TABLE 2.—*Summary of appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952*

[Includes all supplemental and deficiency appropriations. Where necessary, figures are adjusted for comparability on basis of appropriation structure in 1952]

Item	Appropriations		
	1950	1951 <sup>1</sup>	1952
Agricultural Research Administration:			
Administrator, Office of the (including Agricultural Research Center).....	\$770,893	\$887,500	\$582,440
Alaska, Research on agricultural problems of.....	675,000	280,000	268,000
Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of.....	8,406,125	7,970,000	7,675,000
Animal Industry, Bureau of:			
Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals:			
Control program.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Research facilities.....			10,000,000
Other work.....	24,403,120	24,235,100	25,467,928
Dairy Industry, Bureau of.....	1,629,074	1,589,500	1,570,000
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of.....	14,912,648	13,384,300	13,406,000
Experiment Stations, Office of (principally payments to States).....	12,839,458	12,823,708	12,818,798
Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Bureau of.....	1,779,488	1,453,100	1,436,000
Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of.....	10,922,647	10,844,000	11,453,730
Strategic and critical agricultural materials research.....	354,000	399,000	578,800
Total, Agricultural Research Administration.....	76,692,453	73,896,208	85,256,696
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of.....	5,528,600	5,439,000	5,392,804
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	567,800	650,000	660,800
Extension Service (principally payments to States).....	32,719,331	32,696,708	32,754,200
Farm Credit Administration.....	2,729,005	2,783,391	2,750,000
Farmers' Home Administration:			
Disaster loan revolving fund (flood relief and rehabilitation).....			30,000,000
Grants (farm housing program).....	650,000	400,000	
Loans (borrowing authorization).....	129,350,000	147,500,000	153,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	26,598,752	28,199,752	29,395,500
Total, Farmers' Home Administration.....	156,598,752	176,099,752	212,395,500
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, salaries and expenses.....	5,122,627	7,095,625	7,949,911
Flood Control.....	9,497,800	6,112,800	6,559,600
Foreign Agricultural Relations, Office of.....	587,900	600,000	615,000
Forest pests, control of (including white pine blister rust control).....	7,405,833	5,079,000	6,000,000
Forest Service.....	71,423,316	76,783,620	90,504,107
Information, Office of.....	1,286,063	1,270,500	1,263,268
Library.....	734,993	702,593	687,237
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	257,043,439	256,500,000	260,000,000
Farm restoration program in flood-stricken areas.....			30,980,000
Agricultural production programs.....	30,150,774	23,050,000	10,000,000
Sugar Act program.....	60,000,000	63,750,000	70,000,000
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30 percent of customs receipts).....	125,606,982	111,192,249	158,886,746
International Wheat Agreement.....			76,808,000
National school lunch program.....	83,500,000	83,500,000	83,367,491
Marketing services.....	10,402,952	10,828,000	11,466,000
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund.....	297,910	570,440	406,241
Total, Production and Marketing Administration.....	567,002,057	549,390,689	701,914,478

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 2.—*Summary of appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952—Continued*

[Includes all supplemental and deficiency appropriations. Where necessary, figures are adjusted for comparability on basis of appropriation structure in 1952]

Item	Appropriations		
	1950	1951 <sup>1</sup>	1952
Replacement of personal property sold.....	\$928,757	\$906,772	\$626,573
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (title II).....	6,000,000	5,932,000	4,962,000
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Salaries and expenses.....	7,127,122	8,270,992	8,285,000
Loans (borrowing authorization).....	495,000,000	297,000,000	125,236,718
Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....			1,500,000
Secretary, Office of (including immediate Office of the Secretary, and Offices of Budget and Finance, Plant and Operations, Personnel, and Hearing Examiners).....	2,204,662	2,144,200	2,175,000
Soil Conservation Service.....	54,634,224	55,397,890	57,519,749
Emergency channel restoration in flood-stricken areas.....			7,460,000
Solicitor, Office of.....	2,379,500	2,474,100	2,355,000
Deduct amounts included in items above which were transferred, for increased pay costs arising from laws affecting Federal employees' salaries, from other appropriations previously made to the Department (deducted to avoid duplication in totals).....	-677,955		
Total, appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations.....	1,505,492,840	1,310,725,840	1,364,823,641
By functional classification:			
Rural electrification and telephone loans.....	502,127,122	305,270,992	133,521,718
Conservation and development of resources.....	385,744,851	388,010,692	446,022,853
Production, purchase, and distribution of commodities.....	299,230,406	281,467,249	400,535,062
Farm loans.....	158,533,238	178,506,338	214,867,365
Research.....	58,363,757	56,489,207	65,852,530
Cooperative extension work.....	32,719,331	32,696,708	32,754,200
Marketing: Regulatory and service activities.....	25,534,398	26,728,314	27,869,190
Plant and animal disease and pest control.....	26,163,189	22,309,300	23,653,428
Crop insurance (salaries and expenses).....	5,122,627	7,095,625	7,949,911
Other.....	11,953,921	12,151,415	11,797,384
Total.....	1,505,492,840	1,310,725,840	1,364,823,641

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1951 reflect reductions totaling \$152,396,478 made under sec. 1214 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, which required the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to reduce appropriations and authorizations in the act by not less than \$550,000,000.

<sup>2</sup> The 1950, 1951, and 1952 acts contain language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from any funds available to the Department amounts necessary to finance the eradication program, subject to later reimbursement when appropriations therefor are made. In 1952, the act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation totaling 32.7 million dollars for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1950.

TABLE 3.—*Appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952*

[Figures in brackets [ ] not included in totals. Includes all supplemental and deficiency appropriations. Where necessary, figures are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure in 1952]

Item (arranged in the order of the annual appropriation act)	Appropriations		
	1950	1951 <sup>1</sup>	1952
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (marketing research and service activities under title II).....	\$6,000,000	\$5,932,000	\$4,962,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics:			
Economic investigations.....	2,653,500	2,535,000	2,310,000
Crop and livestock estimates.....	2,875,100	2,904,600	3,082,804
Total.....	5,528,600	5,439,000	5,392,804
Agricultural Research Administration:			
Office of Administrator (salaries and expenses).....	770,893	587,500	582,440
Working capital fund, Agricultural Research Center.....		300,000	
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials.....	354,000	399,000	578,800
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	675,000	280,000	268,000
Office of Experiment Stations:			
Payments to States:			
Hatch Act.....	720,000	720,000	720,000
Adams Act.....	720,000	720,000	720,000
Purnell Act.....	2,880,000	2,880,000	2,880,000
Bankhead-Jones Act, title I, secs. 3-5.....	2,863,708	2,863,708	2,863,708
Bankhead-Jones Act, title I, sec. 9 (sec. 9, Research and Marketing Act, 1946).....	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Hawaii.....	90,000	90,000	90,000
Alaska.....	42,500	52,500	65,000
Puerto Rico.....	90,000	90,000	90,000
Total, payments to States.....	12,406,208	12,416,208	12,428,708
Salaries and expenses.....	433,250	407,500	390,090
Total.....	12,839,458	12,823,708	12,818,798
Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics (salaries and expenses).....	1,779,488	1,483,100	1,436,000
Bureau of Animal Industry:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Animal research.....	3,607,088	3,528,200	3,465,000
Animal disease control and eradication.....	7,953,356	7,907,300	8,111,022
Marketing agreements, hog cholera virus and serum.....	<sup>2</sup> [48,800]	<sup>2</sup> [49,300]	51,906
Meat inspection.....	12,842,676	12,799,600	13,840,000
Total, salaries and expenses.....	24,403,120	24,235,100	25,467,928
Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals:			
Control program.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Research facilities.....			10,000,000
Total.....	24,403,120	24,235,100	35,467,928
Bureau of Dairy Industry (salaries and expenses).....	1,629,074	1,589,500	1,570,000
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (salaries and expenses).....	8,406,125	7,970,000	7,675,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering (salaries and expenses):			
Plant, soil, and agricultural engineering research.....	<sup>4</sup> 10,749,747	<sup>4</sup> 10,695,350	11,304,730
National Arboretum.....	172,900	148,650	149,000
Total.....	10,922,647	10,844,000	11,453,730
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:			
Salaries and expenses:			
Insect investigations.....	4,108,648	4,061,300	3,915,500
Insect and plant disease control.....	5,147,740	4,834,500	4,897,900
Plant quarantines.....	2,394,326	2,388,500	2,792,600
Total, salaries and expenses.....	11,650,714	11,284,300	11,606,000
Control of emergency outbreaks of insects and plant diseases.....	3,261,934	2,100,000	1,800,000
Total.....	14,912,648	13,384,300	13,406,000
Control of forest pests:			
Forest Pest Control Act.....	3,750,000	1,650,000	2,700,000
White pine blister rust.....	3,655,833	3,429,000	3,300,000
Total.....	7,405,833	5,079,000	6,000,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Appropriations and FIA and REA loan authorizations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952—Continued*<sup>1</sup>

[Figures in brackets [ ] not included in totals. Includes all supplemental and deficiency appropriations. Where necessary, figures are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure in 1952]

Item (arranged in the order of the annual appropriation act)	Appropriations		
	1950	1951 <sup>1</sup>	1952
<b>Forest Service:</b>			
Salaries and expenses:			
National forest protection and management.....	\$27,146,398	\$27,408,405	\$28,814,025
Fighting forest fires.....	6,777,000	6,000,000	9,250,000
Forest research.....	5,338,600	5,302,700	5,416,603
Total, salaries and expenses.....	39,261,998	38,711,105	43,480,628
Forest development roads and trails.....	10,439,600	13,737,500	13,000,000
Smoke jumper facilities.....			700,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:			
Weeks Act.....	401,000	271,000	75,000
Superior National Forest.....	75,000	150,000	125,000
Acquisition of lands from national forest receipts.....	142,000	137,838	138,996
State and private forestry cooperation.....	10,144,700	10,863,600	10,795,000
Cooperative range improvements.....		700,000	700,000
Expenses, brush disposal (permanent).....		387,763	1,772,932
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties) from the national forests fund (permanent).....	43,548	43,548	45,125
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forests fund (permanent).....	60,775	71,930	107,294
Payments to States and territories from national forests fund (permanent).....	7,753,275	8,362,897	13,974,027
Roads and trails for States, national forests fund (permanent).....	3,101,420	3,346,439	5,590,105
Total.....	71,423,316	76,783,620	90,504,107
<b>Flood Control.....</b>	<sup>5</sup> 9,497,800	<sup>5</sup> 6,112,800	<sup>5</sup> 6,559,600
<b>Soil Conservation Service (salaries and expenses).....</b>	<b>54,377,295</b>	<b>54,940,632</b>	<b>56,974,991</b>
Emergency channel restoration in flood-stricken areas.....			7,460,000
Payments due counties, submarginal land program (permanent).....	256,929	271,758	309,258
Water conservation and utilization projects.....	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 185,500	<sup>5</sup> 235,500
<b>Production and Marketing Administration:</b>			
Conservation and Use of Agricultural Land Resources.....	257,043,439	256,500,000	260,000,000
Farm restoration program in flood-stricken areas.....			30,980,000
Agricultural production programs.....	30,150,774	23,050,000	10,000,000
Sugar Act program.....	60,000,000	63,750,000	70,000,000
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30 percent of customs receipts) (permanent).....	125,606,982	<sup>5</sup> 111,192,249	<sup>5</sup> 158,886,746
International Wheat Agreement.....			76,808,000
National School Lunch Act.....	83,500,000	83,500,000	83,367,491
Marketing services.....	10,402,952	10,828,000	11,466,000
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund (permanent).....	297,910	570,440	406,241
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	567,800	650,000	660,800
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, salaries and expenses.....	5,122,627	7,095,625	7,949,911
<b>Rural Electrification Administration:</b>			
Salaries and expenses.....	7,127,122	8,270,992	8,285,000
Loans (borrowing authorization): <sup>6</sup>			
Rural electrification <sup>7</sup> .....	<sup>8</sup> 470,000,000	264,500,000	100,000,000
Rural telephone <sup>7</sup> .....	25,000,000	32,500,000	<sup>8</sup> 25,236,718
Total.....	495,000,000	297,000,000	125,236,718
<b>Farmers' Home Administration:</b>			
Disaster loan revolving fund (flood relief and rehabilitation).....			30,000,000
Grants (farm housing program).....	650,000	400,000	( <sup>8</sup> )
Loans (borrowing authorization): <sup>6</sup>			
Farm ownership and farm housing.....	41,350,000	<sup>10</sup> 40,500,000	38,000,000
Production and subsistence.....	85,000,000	103,000,000	110,000,000
Water facilities.....	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	26,598,752	28,199,752	29,395,500
Total.....	156,598,752	176,099,752	212,395,500
<b>Farm Credit Administration:</b>			
Direct appropriation.....	530,029	579,700	427,900
Assessments against member institutions of the Farm Credit system.....	2,198,976	2,203,691	2,322,100
Total.....	2,729,005	2,783,391	2,750,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—*Appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952—Continued*

[Figures in brackets [ ] not included in totals. Includes all supplemental and deficiency appropriations. Where necessary, figures are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure in 1952]

Item (arranged in the order of the annual appropriation act)	Appropriations		
	1950	1951 <sup>1</sup>	1952
<b>Extension Service:</b>			
Payments to States:			
Capper-Ketcham Act.....	\$1, 480, 000	\$1, 480, 000	\$1, 480, 000
Bankhead-Jones Act, Title II:			
Sec. 21.....	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000	12, 000, 000
Sec. 23.....	12, 500, 000	12, 500, 000	12, 500, 000
Additional extension work.....	555, 000	555, 000	555, 000
Alaska.....	23, 950	56, 100	56, 100
Puerto Rico.....	408, 000	479, 348	510, 850
Farm Housing Act of 1949 (Title V, Sec. 506(a)).....	122, 000	33, 050	33, 050
Cooperative agricultural extension work (permanent).....	4, 704, 710	4, 704, 710	4, 711, 200
Total, payments to States.....	31, 793, 660	31, 808, 208	31, 846, 200
Salaries and expenses.....	925, 671	888, 500	908, 000
Total.....	32, 719, 331	32, 696, 708	32, 754, 200
Office of the Secretary (salaries and expenses).....	2, 204, 662	2, 144, 200	2, 175, 000
Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....			1, 500, 000
Office of the Solicitor (salaries and expenses).....	2, 379, 500	2, 474, 100	2, 355, 000
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations (salaries and expenses).....	587, 900	600, 000	615, 000
Office of Information (salaries and expenses).....	1, 286, 063	1, 270, 500	1, 263, 268
Library (salaries and expenses).....	734, 993	702, 593	687, 237
Replacement of personal property sold (permanent).....	928, 757	906, 772	626, 573
Deduct amounts included in items above which were transferred, for increased pay costs arising from laws affecting Federal employees' salaries, from other appropriations previously made to the Department (deducted to avoid duplication in totals).....	-677, 955		
Total, direct appropriations and loan authorizations.....	1, 505, 492, 840	1, 310, 725, 840	1, 364, 823, 641
<b>Deduct:</b>			
Loan authorizations:			
Rural Electrification Administration loans:			
Rural electrification.....	470, 000, 000	264, 500, 000	100, 000, 000
Rural telephone.....	25, 000, 000	32, 500, 000	25, 236, 718
Farmers' Home Administration loans:			
Farm ownership and farm housing.....	41, 350, 000	40, 500, 000	38, 000, 000
Production and subsistence.....	85, 000, 000	103, 000, 000	110, 000, 000
Water facilities.....	3, 000, 000	4, 000, 000	5, 000, 000
Total, loan authorizations.....	624, 350, 000	444, 500, 000	278, 236, 718
Total, direct appropriations.....	881, 142, 840	866, 225, 840	1, 086, 586, 923

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 3.—*Appropriations and FHA and REA loan authorizations for the fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952—Continued*

[Figures in brackets [ ] not included in totals. Includes all supplemental and deficiency appropriations. Where necessary, figures are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure in 1952]

Item (arranged in the order of the annual appropriation act)	Appropriations		
	1950	1951 <sup>1</sup>	1952
Deduct:			
Permanent appropriations:			
Cooperative agricultural extension service.....	\$4,704,710	\$4,704,710	\$4,711,200
Expenses, brush disposal.....		387,763	1,772,932
Payments to Minnesota (Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties) from the national forests fund.....	43,548	43,548	45,125
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forests fund.....	60,775	71,930	107,294
Payments to States and territories from national forests fund.....	7,753,275	8,362,897	13,974,027
Roads and trails for States, national forests fund.....	3,101,420	3,346,439	5,590,105
Payments due counties, submarginal land program.....	256,929	271,758	309,258
Replacement of personal property sold.....	928,757	906,772	626,573
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30 per cent of customs receipts).....	125,606,982	111,192,249	158,886,746
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Fund.....	297,910	570,440	406,241
Total, permanent appropriations.....	142,754,306	129,858,506	186,429,501
Total, annual appropriations.....	738,388,534	736,367,334	900,157,422

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1951 reflect reductions totaling \$152,396,478 made under sec. 1214 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, which required the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to reduce appropriations and authorizations in the act by not less than \$550,000,000.

<sup>2</sup> Transferred from the appropriation made by sec. 12(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933.

<sup>3</sup> There were available prior year balances of \$6,021,167 in 1950, \$703,913 in 1951, and \$514,890 in 1952. The 1950, 1951, and 1952 acts contain language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from any funds available to the Department amounts necessary to finance the eradication program, subject to later reimbursement when an appropriation therefor is made. In 1952 the act provides language authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation totaling 32.7 million dollars.

<sup>4</sup> In addition, the 1950 Agricultural Appropriation Act provides \$100,000 contract authority for use in connection with establishment of the irrigation experiment station at Brawley, Calif. An appropriation of \$100,000 to liquidate obligations incurred pursuant to this authority was made in 1951.

<sup>5</sup> In addition, prior year balances available.

<sup>6</sup> These are authorizations to borrow funds for loans from the Secretary of the Treasury. Interest is paid on these borrowings and the principal is retired as collections are made from the individual borrowers under the loan programs.

<sup>7</sup> Unused balances of these authorizations carry forward and are available in the subsequent year. The rural electrification loan program was as follows: 1950, \$375,151,456; 1951, \$221,733,799; 1952, \$165,425,811. The rural telephone loan program was \$3,426,500 for 1950, \$37,828,500 for 1951, and \$41,005,718 for 1952.

<sup>8</sup> Consists of \$350,000,000 borrowing authorization for rural electrification loans, and \$120,000,000 borrowed under the additional authorization of \$150,000,000 contingent upon certification of need by the Secretary of Agriculture.

<sup>9</sup> Consists of \$9,000,000 borrowing authorization for rural telephone loans, and \$16,236,718 borrowed under the additional authorization of \$25,000,000 contingent upon certification of need by the Secretary of Agriculture.

<sup>10</sup> In addition, carry-over balances of prior year loan authorizations for farm housing loans available.

TABLE 4.—*Appropriations, reappropriations, and FIA and REA loan authorizations, in millions of dollars, fiscal years 1943 to 1952*

[Figures in brackets ( ) not included in totals. Includes all supplemental and deficiency appropriations. Where necessary, figures for years 1943 to 1951 are adjusted for comparability with the appropriation structure in 1952]

Item	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 <sup>1</sup>	1952
Agricultural Research Administration (excluding control and eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals, and payments to States for agricultural experiment stations)	38.9	36.5	42.3	42.9	49.7	48.9	61.2	64.3	61.5	62.8
Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals:										
Control program.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	10.8	30.5	34.0	(2)	(4)	(2)
Research facilities.....	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.4	10.0
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of.....	5	4	4	3	.5	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7
Emergency rubber project.....	19.0	13.0	5.4	4.1						
Farm Credit Administration:										
Salaries and expenses:										
Direct appropriation.....	2.4	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.4
Assessments against member institutions of the farm credit system.....	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Payments to Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and Federal land banks, reduction in interest rate on mortgages.....	33.8	29.2								
Farmers' Home Administration:										
Disaster loan revolving fund (flood relief and rehabilitation)										
Loans.....	159.3	142.5	120.4	158.9	143.7	82.3	91.5	129.4	147.5	30.0
Grants.....	4.0	.5	.9	.4				.7	.4	133.0
Mortgage-insurance fund.....	1.4									
Salaries and expenses.....										
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:										
Salaries and expenses.....	42.5	37.8	34.2	33.2	36.2	21.5	23.7	26.6	28.2	29.4
Subscriptions to capital stock.....	8.4	3.5	3.4	8.3	7.3	5.0	4.5	5.1	7.1	7.9
Forest pests, control of (including white pine blister rust control)			30.0		20.0	10.0				
Salaries and expenses.....					2.1	3.0	6.0	9.5	6.1	6.6
Forest Service:										
Acquisition of lands for national forests.....	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.3	6.1	4.7	4.6	7.4	5.1	6.0
Forest development roads and trails.....										
State and private forestry cooperation.....	.3	.1	.1		.26	.8	.5	.5	.4	.2
Cooperative range improvements.....	3.9	4.3	4.2	7.0	12.6	11.1	10.0	10.4	13.7	13.0
Payments to States, roads and trails for States, and acquisition of lands from national forest receipts.....	4.9	7.2	7.1	8.2	9.1	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.9	10.8
Other work, including protection and management of national forests and research.....									.7	.7
Payments to States for:										
Agricultural experiment stations, Hatch, Adams, Purnell, Bankhead-Jones, and related acts.....	2.4	3.7	5.6	5.6	5.0	6.6	8.6	11.1	12.0	19.9
Agricultural extension work.....	18.2	21.9	23.2	26.8	34.4	38.7	37.8	39.3	39.1	46.0
	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.2	9.7	10.7	12.4	12.4	12.4
	18.9	18.9	18.9	23.4	27.4	27.5	30.7	31.8	31.8	31.8

Production and Marketing Administration:										
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources	444.7	400.2	302.6	355.8	312.5	223.1	145.0	257.0	256.5	260.0
Farm restoration in flood-stricken areas	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.9	5.1	14.9	30.2	23.1	31.0
Agricultural production programs	5.4	170.3	52.5	48.4	33.5	55.0	72.0	60.0	63.8	70.0
Parity payments	47.4	63.9	119.3	114.3	115.4	84.0	57.9	125.6	111.2	158.9
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities, 30 percent of customs receipts (permanent, annual, and reappropriations)	175.3	97.1								76.8
International wheat agreement										
National School Lunch Act: <sup>5</sup>										
Expended from "Removal of surplus agricultural commodities"	[15.3]	[50.0]	[57.5]	[57.5]	75.0	65.0	75.0	83.5	83.5	83.4
Direct appropriation					6.0	5.0				
Marketing services (excluding title II, Research and Marketing Act of 1946)	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.9	10.0	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.5
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund (permanent)	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.6	.4
Commodity Credit Corporation:			256.8							
Restoration of capital impairment <sup>6</sup>		26.2	28.7	11.9						
War Food Administration, salaries and expenses	.5					2.0	4.7	6.0	5.0	5.0
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (marketing research and service activities under title II)										
Rural Electrification Administration:										
Loans (borrowing authorization):										
Rural electrification	10.0	20.0	25.0	300.0	250.0	400.0	400.0	470.0	264.5	100.0
Rural telephone	3.0	2.6	3.3	4.7	5.6	5.1	6.0	25.0	32.5	25.2
Salaries and expenses	25.3	25.1	31.0	35.7	46.3	40.8	49.9	7.1	8.3	8.3
Emergency channel restoration in flood-stricken areas								54.6	55.2	57.3
Supply and distribution of farm labor	26.1	30.0	20.0	25.0	17.0					7.5
Trussock moth control										
Other items	6.3	6.8	9.5	11.1	17.6	13.8	9.3	9.0	9.2	10.4
Deduct amounts included in above figures transferred for Pay Act costs					7-15.6		7-2.2	-7		
Total	1,123.9	1,185.3	1,169.1	1,251.3	1,278.8	1,228.0	1,185.5	1,505.5	1,310.7	1,364.8

NOTE.—Details may not add to totals shown due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 1951 reflect reductions totaling \$152,396,478 which were made under sec. 1214 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951, which required the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to reduce appropriations and authorizations in the act by not less than \$550,000,000.

<sup>2</sup> The 1950, 1951, and 1952 acts contain language authorizing the Secretary to transfer from any funds available to the Department amounts necessary to finance the eradication program, subject to later reimbursement when appropriations therefor are made. Pursuant to these authorizations, funds were advanced from Commodity Credit Corporation. These funds, together with unobligated balances, provided a total of \$30,481,167 for 1950, \$11,333,913 for 1951, and \$7,126,890 for 1952. The 1952 act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel notes issued by Commodity Credit Corporation totaling 32.7 million dollars for expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1950.

<sup>3</sup> The 1951 act authorizes the formulation of a 1951 crop year program in the amount of \$285,000,000.

<sup>4</sup> Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were handled as a part of the agricultural conservation program prior to fiscal year 1947, and administrative expenses for this work were not maintained separately from administrative expenses of the agricultural conservation program. Accordingly, amounts for acreage allotments and marketing quotas

for fiscal years 1943 through 1946, are included in the totals shown above for those years for "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources."

<sup>5</sup> The school-lunch program was carried on as an activity under the "Removal of surplus agricultural commodities," 1940 through 1946; in 1947, 1948, and 1949 the program was conducted under the provisions of the National School Lunch Act, approved June 4, 1946, the Congress authorizing the use of funds from "Removal of surplus agricultural commodities" in lieu of direct appropriations for that purpose; in 1950 a direct appropriation was provided in lieu of transfer from "Removal of surplus agricultural commodities."

<sup>6</sup> Represents appropriation in 1945 to the Secretary of the Treasury for restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation. In lieu of an appropriation for restoration of capital impairment, the Government Corporation Appropriations Act, 1947, provided for cancellation of Commodity Credit Corporation notes held by the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$21.5 million dollars; the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, provided for the cancellation of an additional 641.8 million dollars, and the General Appropriation Act, 1951, authorized cancellation of \$66,698,457. <sup>7</sup> Transferred from appropriations previously made to the Department and shown as deductions to avoid duplications in the totals for these years.

TABLE 5.—*Estimated obligations for research under appropriations to the Department of Agriculture, fiscal years 1943-52 1*  
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Item	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952 2
Administration and over-all direction of research activities, and supervision of maintenance and operation of Agricultural Research Center (Office of Administrator, ARA).....	263	287	305	319	498	600	575	763	583	592
Research to develop basic information for establishment and maintenance of a permanent, efficient and more nearly self-sustaining agricultural industry in Alaska (research on agricultural problems of Alaska).....						97	421	661	280	268
Research on agricultural materials or substitutes determined by the Munitions Board to be strategic and critical as required by the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.....						324	351	335	391	579
Administration of grants to States and coordination of research work by State and Territorial experiment stations, and operation of experiment station in Puerto Rico (Office of Experiment Stations).....	282	305	302	330	414	429	519	557	536	537
Investigations in human nutrition and the relative utility and economy of agricultural products for food, clothing, and other uses in the home, and of economic problems affecting rural family living (Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics).....	496	614	749	960	1,115	1,205	1,601	1,762	1,471	1,432
Breeding, feeding, and management investigations to develop improved livestock and livestock products, and research to develop methods to control and eradicate animal diseases and parasites (Bureau of Animal Industry).....	1,823	2,040	2,096	2,115	2,510	2,966	3,630	3,793	3,602	3,353
Breeding, feeding, and management investigations to increase the milk and butterfat-producing efficiency of dairy cows, and investigations to improve methods and increase efficiency in the manufacture of milk products (Bureau of Dairy Industry).....	773	858	878	908	1,175	1,209	1,462	1,506	1,554	1,546
Investigations in the fields of chemistry, physics, and other physical sciences relating to agricultural products and to the development of new and wider industrial and food uses for agricultural products (Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry).....	4,506	4,694	4,707	4,956	5,523	7,296	7,659	8,219	7,667	7,875
Investigations of plant production and improvement, soils management, fertilizers, cropping methods, and engineering problems concerned with production, transportation, harvesting, and storing of crops, and design and construction of farm buildings (Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering).....	6,393	6,733	6,524	6,585	8,287	9,497	10,491	10,696	10,428	11,252
Investigations of insects and methods of eradication and control of harmful ones and increase and spread of beneficial ones, including development of insecticides and fungicides (Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine).....	2,201	2,239	2,325	2,415	2,950	3,189	3,712	4,025	4,008	3,915
Total, Agricultural Research Administration (exclusive of "Payments to States and Territories," shown below).....	16,827	17,770	17,886	18,588	22,472	26,902	30,421	32,407	30,520	31,139
Research on the distribution and marketing of agricultural products, title II.....						1,145	3,019	3,935	3,489	2,966



Research on farm management, utilization of farm products, farm population, labor, finance, insurance, taxation, production adjustments, costs, prices, and income in their relation to agriculture (Bureau of Agricultural Economics).....	1, 210	1, 317	1, 297	1, 319	1, 270	1, 321	1, 537	1, 613	1, 287	1, 209
Investigations in forest resources, growth, protection, and harvesting of timber; management of forest, range, and watershed lands; and research in methods of efficient and economical utilization of forest products (Forest Service).....	2, 559	2, 271	2, 415	3, 237	5, 360	4, 836	5, 326	5, 305	5, 159	5, 417
Investigations into the character, cause, extent and effect of soil erosion and water depletion, and development of methods of conservation (Soil Conservation Service).....	1, 436	1, 309	1, 285	1, 275	1, 399	1, 127	1, 716	1, 515	1, 481	1, 584
Development of grade standards for agricultural commodities and research in marketing methods (marketing services).....	216	266	250	228	415	431	493	572	596	659
Research relating to problems of organization, management, and operation of farmers' purchasing, marketing, and farm business services cooperatives; research on economic and agricultural credit problems of Farm Credit Administration institutions (Farm Credit Administration).....	185	173	175	187	227	224	316	316	340	278
Investigation of the effect on United States agriculture of foreign agricultural production and consumption and research on foreign financial trade policies and practices (Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations).....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	232	201	246	261
Total, all items above.....	22, 433	23, 106	23, 308	24, 834	31, 143	35, 985	43, 060	45, 864	43, 118	43, 513
Payments to States and Territories for experiment station research under Hatch, Adams, Purnell, and Bankhead-Jones Acts and sec. 9, Research and Marketing Act of 1946.....	6, 926	7, 001	7, 001	7, 206	7, 206	9, 627	10, 554	12, 256	12, 265	12, 278
Grand total.....	29, 359	30, 107	30, 309	32, 040	38, 349	45, 613	53, 614	58, 120	55, 383	55, 791

<sup>1</sup> Amounts adjusted for comparability with appropriation structure in 1952, necessitating approximations in making certain past-year adjustments.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Data for the years 1943-48 not available on a comparable basis with data for 1949 and subsequent years.

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures, fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952*<sup>1</sup>

Item	1950	1951	1952
Appropriations and REA and FHA loan authorizations:			
Agricultural Research Administration:			
Administrator, Office of (including Agricultural Research Center).....	\$715,509	\$639,315	\$699,858
Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Bureau of.....	8,105,525	7,344,412	7,456,884
Animal Industry, Bureau of (excluding meat inspection, and control and eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals).....	11,948,252	10,634,574	11,389,692
Meat inspection.....	12,747,172	12,747,838	13,682,501
Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals <sup>2</sup> .....	40,601,280	250,932	291,223
Dairy Industry, Bureau of.....	1,594,158	1,582,755	1,565,447
Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Bureau of.....	14,526,026	12,417,121	11,899,827
Experiment Stations, Office of (principally payments to States).....	12,676,758	12,786,427	12,808,116
Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Bureau of.....	1,711,378	1,459,728	1,432,389
Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of.....	10,905,724	10,609,935	11,071,192
Research on agricultural problems of Alaska.....	520,167	634,204	337,534
Research on strategic and critical agricultural materials.....	343,284	340,327	502,315
Agricultural Economics, Bureau of.....	5,385,032	5,237,834	5,361,027
Commodity Exchange Authority.....	570,653	615,582	645,401
Extension Service (principally payments to States).....	32,141,900	32,223,312	32,639,861
Farm Credit Administration:			
Salaries and expenses.....	2,831,311	2,808,583	2,844,610
Revolving funds for subscriptions to capital of: <sup>3</sup>			
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	—500,000	1,150,000	4,675,000
Production credit corporations.....	—4,000,000	—3,000,000	—3,000,000
Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund (FCA) <sup>4</sup> .....	102,992	—1,148,199	—90,188
Farmers' Home Administration.....	144,890,653	181,527,411	189,460,750
Disaster Loans, revolving fund <sup>5</sup> .....	29,936,798	—1,519,325	12,896,821
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.....	4,669,061	5,537,308	6,020,219
Flood Control.....	6,732,847	7,492,735	7,829,362
Foreign Agricultural Relations, Office of.....	598,186	571,562	625,330
Forest pests, control of.....	4,893,292	6,702,740	5,646,557
Forest Service (excluding forest development roads and trails).....	62,095,656	61,791,581	72,749,891
Forest development roads and trails.....	10,200,080	10,347,056	13,562,006
Information, Office of.....	1,110,244	1,638,477	867,578
Library.....	749,243	700,603	672,266
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources.....	238,511,796	274,242,197	261,200,742
Agricultural production programs.....	29,988,676	21,229,243	9,997,709
Sugar Act program.....	60,656,371	68,882,595	60,299,433
Removal of surplus agricultural commodities (30 per cent of customs receipts).....	96,575,777	45,998,554	37,526,698
International wheat agreement.....			76,808,000
National School Lunch program.....	83,156,196	82,764,934	83,570,499
Marketing services.....	10,199,821	10,854,659	11,203,233
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act fund.....	290,674	308,573	390,440
Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (title II).....	5,724,758	5,709,311	5,195,144
Rural Electrification Administration.....	293,522,791	276,405,684	243,483,692
Salaries and expenses, defense production activities.....			731,017
Secretary, Office of the (including immediate Office of the Secretary, and Offices of Budget and Finance, Plant and Operations, Personnel, and Hearings Examiners).....	2,166,891	2,104,126	2,154,615
Soil Conservation Service.....	53,839,279	53,526,452	57,632,852
Payments due counties, submarginal land program.....	253,875	<sup>6</sup> 4,913	579,401
Water conservation and utilization program.....	306,267	371,551	369,348
Solicitor, Office of.....	2,263,227	2,416,728	2,280,156
Other items.....	<sup>7</sup> —1,824,535	2,496,453	1,769,175
Total, above items.....	1,294,435,045	1,231,440,801	1,281,735,623

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—*Expenditures, fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952*<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Item	1950	1951	1952
Trust funds:			
Animal Industry, Bureau of:			
Inspection of animal foods	\$102,866	\$95,972	\$114,533
Other	917	104	5,743
Farmers' Home Administration:			
Operation and maintenance of resettlement and rural rehabilitation projects	76,104	588,124	
State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds	7-652,483	7-9,986,679	6,936,990
Other	992		
Forest Service:			
Construction of forest access roads to standing timber	221,310	562	
Cooperative work	6,379,883	5,968,332	7,022,589
Other	8,960	13,847	30,816
Production and Marketing Administration:			
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products	5,973,947	7,183,847	10,281,720
Grading of agricultural commodities for CCC	341,379	79,984	
Proceeds, distilled spirits industry, parity payments	1,142,447		
Soil Conservation Service:			
Technical services and other assistance, agricultural conservation program	29,051	176,369	640,738
Other	7-19,684	25,263	7-10,657
Other, including miscellaneous funds advanced to the Department under cooperative agreements	388,532	512,978	622,716
Total, trust funds	13,994,221	4,658,703	25,645,188
Grand total	1,308,429,266	1,236,099,504	1,307,380,811

<sup>1</sup> Reflects expenditures on checks-issued basis, with deductions made for credits arising from repayments and refunds to the various funds. Amounts cover all payments made during each of the years indicated, including some payments of obligations incurred in prior years. Excludes expenditures made by the corporations of the Department in carrying out their respective operations (financial statements for these corporations are included in tables 11, 12, and 13). The amounts shown have been adjusted where necessary for comparability with the appropriation structure of the Department in the fiscal year 1952.

<sup>2</sup> This program is financed by advances from the Commodity Credit Corporation in accordance with the authority contained in Department of Agriculture Appropriation Acts. Advances from CCC are recorded as credits in this account while program payments and payments from appropriations made to reimburse CCC are recorded as expenditures. The 1950 figure reflects repayment to CCC of advances made in 1949, for which an appropriation of \$34,000,000 was made in 1950. Reimbursement to CCC for funds advanced in 1950 was accomplished by cancellation of \$32,700,000 of CCC notes held by the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the 1952 Agricultural Appropriation Act. Gross expenditures for the program were \$31,061,280 in 1950, \$10,880,932 in 1951, and \$6,696,223 in 1952.

<sup>3</sup> Minus figures reflect repayments of Government-subscribed capital stock and paid-in surplus.

<sup>4</sup> Amount shown for 1950 resulted from gross expenditures of \$712,852 and collections of \$609,860. In 1951, gross expenditures were \$731,010 and collections were \$1,879,209. In 1952, gross expenditures were \$708,706 and collections were \$798,894.

<sup>5</sup> Amount shown for 1950 resulted from gross expenditures of \$31,567,025 and collections of \$1,630,227. In 1951 gross expenditures were \$21,481,721 and collections were \$23,001,046. In 1952, gross expenditures were \$33,904,273 and collections were \$21,007,452.

<sup>6</sup> Annual distribution for 1951 is reflected in 1952 amount since payment was not accomplished until early in fiscal year 1952.

<sup>7</sup> Minus figure represents excess of credits over expenditures.

TABLE 7.—Receipts to U. S. Treasury arising from Department of Agriculture activities, fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952<sup>1</sup>

Classification and source	Fiscal year 1950				Fiscal year 1951				Fiscal year 1952			
	General <sup>2</sup>	Special <sup>3</sup>	Trust <sup>4</sup>	Total	General <sup>2</sup>	Special <sup>3</sup>	Trust <sup>4</sup>	Total	General <sup>2</sup>	Special <sup>3</sup>	Trust <sup>4</sup>	Total
Collections on loans and recoveries of other assets:												
Collections of principal and interest on:												
Farmers' Home Administration loans.....	\$98,194,433	-----	-----	\$98,194,433	\$125,073,596	-----	-----	\$125,073,596	\$135,315,769	-----	-----	\$135,315,769
Rural electrification loans.....	40,699,391	-----	-----	40,699,391	51,229,218	-----	-----	51,229,218	65,425,798	-----	-----	65,425,798
Sale of lands and buildings including proceeds from sale of assets of labor supply centers in 1950 only.....	532,362	-----	-----	532,362	85,034	-----	-----	85,034	991,290	-----	-----	991,290
Proceeds from assets liquidated pursuant to Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.....	281,269	-----	-----	281,269	851,405	-----	-----	851,405	276,727	-----	-----	276,727
Total.....	139,707,655	-----	-----	139,707,655	177,239,253	-----	-----	177,239,253	202,009,584	-----	-----	202,009,584
Receipts from rentals and operations, and miscellaneous reimbursements and collections:												
Business on the national forests—primarily timber sales and grazing fees.....	21,731,734	\$11,862,880	-----	33,594,614	35,609,092	\$20,448,250	-----	56,147,342	44,922,828	\$24,707,370	-----	69,720,198
Deposits by timber purchasers for brush disposal.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	387,763	-----	387,763	-----	1,772,732	-----	1,772,732
Receipts from Tongass National Forest held pending determination of land ownership.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Receipts from Oregon and California reversion lands, held pending determination of land ownership.....	-----	79,673	-----	79,673	-----	149,803	-----	149,803	-----	233,338	-----	233,338
Use of lands held under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.....	-----	812,837	-----	812,837	-----	1,266,898	-----	1,266,898	-----	1,448,975	-----	1,448,975
Fees and reimbursements for inspection and grading of farm products; and rent of Government-owned food processing plants and other facilities.....	762,862	\$254,287	-----	1,017,149	878,969	\$292,990	-----	1,171,959	1,134,289	\$378,096	-----	1,512,385
Total.....	1,728,672	288,443	-----	2,017,115	1,325,914	472,747	-----	1,798,661	1,091,920	404,244	-----	1,496,164



Sales of agricultural products not required in connection with the work of the Department; and reimbursements for professional and scientific services rendered	1, 914, 328	1, 198, 062	1, 914, 328	1, 198, 062	1, 198, 062	1, 742, 011	1, 742, 011
Fines and penalties under commodity marketing quotas, and other violations	3, 693, 039	2, 362, 549	3, 693, 039	2, 362, 549	2, 362, 549	3, 016, 554	3, 016, 554
Miscellaneous services, gifts, forfeitures, sales, and reimbursements	2, 490, 050	1, 389, 134	2, 490, 050	1, 389, 134	1, 389, 134	1, 874, 276	1, 874, 276
Assessments for examinations and supervisory services rendered agencies of the farm credit system	2, 672, 780		2, 672, 780	2, 228, 687	2, 228, 687	2, 400, 047	2, 400, 047
Proceeds from sale of motor vehicles and other equipment for use in purchasing similar equipment	1, 096, 742		1, 096, 742	890, 602	890, 602	675, 814	675, 814
Total	32, 320, 685	17, 067, 642	49, 388, 327	42, 853, 720	26, 137, 740	53, 781, 878	85, 892, 494
Trust fund receipts:							
Contributions from private cooperators for various activities on national and private forest lands	\$6, 190, 780		6, 190, 780				\$7, 315, 040
Fees received for inspection and grading of farm products upon application of interested parties	6, 164, 094		6, 164, 094		7, 077, 502		10, 509, 539
Receipts for miscellaneous special services, contributions, collections, etc.	623, 081		623, 081		949, 253		2, 723, 041
Total	12, 977, 955		12, 977, 955		16, 453, 050		20, 547, 620

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—Receipts to U. S. Treasury arising from Department of Agriculture activities, fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952.—Continued

Classification and source	Fiscal year 1950				Fiscal year 1951				Fiscal year 1952			
	General <sup>2</sup>	Special <sup>3</sup>	Trust <sup>4</sup>	Total	General <sup>2</sup>	Special <sup>3</sup>	Trust <sup>4</sup>	Total	General <sup>2</sup>	Special <sup>3</sup>	Trust <sup>4</sup>	Total
Other receipts:												
Interest paid to Treasury on CCC borrowings.....	\$30,557,154			\$30,557,154		\$35,210,048		\$35,210,048	\$31,494,457			\$31,494,457
Interest paid to Treasury on CCC capital stock.....	2,000,000			2,000,000	1,875,000			1,875,000	1,875,000			1,875,000
Interest paid to Treasury on bonds, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	178			178								
Dividends paid to Treasury on Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation capital stock.....	17,000,000			17,000,000	14,000,000			14,000,000				14,000,000
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank franchise tax paid to Treasury.....	260,666			260,666	393,660			393,660	299,525			299,525
Total.....	49,817,998			49,817,998	51,478,708			51,478,708	47,668,982			47,668,982
Grand total.....	221,846,338	\$17,067,642	\$12,977,955	251,891,935	271,571,081	\$26,137,740	\$16,453,050	314,162,471	303,460,444	\$32,110,616	\$20,547,620	356,118,680

<sup>1</sup> Amounts for 1950 and 1951 have been adjusted where necessary to conform with the receipts classifications used in fiscal year 1952.<sup>2</sup> Revenue and nonrevenue receipts available to the Treasury for general expenditures of the Government.<sup>3</sup> Revenue and nonrevenue receipts deposited in the Treasury for specific purposes, pursuant to various legislative authorizations.<sup>4</sup> Receipts deposited in trust in the Treasury for expenditure by the Department, as trustee, for specified purposes.<sup>5</sup> Represents the portion of the total receipts from national forests available for (1) 25 percent fund for payments to States for benefit of roads and schools, (2) 10 percent fund for construction and maintenance of roads and trails in States from which proceeds are derived, and (3) appropriations from forest receipts for acquisition of lands, cooperative range improvements, and special payments to Minnesota counties in which Superior National Forest lands are located.<sup>6</sup> For payment to counties in which such lands are located.

TABLE 8.—*Transfers to Department of Agriculture from appropriations to other Departments; and advance working funds for services performed for other agencies—funds available, and obligations, fiscal year 1952*

Item	Funds available <sup>1</sup>	Obligations
Transfers:		
Mutual security and other foreign-aid programs.....	<sup>2</sup> \$20,145,198	\$14,326,396
Revolving fund, Defense Production Act.....	<sup>3</sup> 43,115,607	<sup>3</sup> 29,407,857
All other transfers.....	124,227	106,539
Total, transfers.....	63,385,032	43,840,792
Working funds advanced to:		
Agricultural Research Administration.....	1,727,362	1,727,362
Forest Service.....	1,605,431	1,605,431
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.....	1,339,179	1,339,179
Production and Marketing Administration.....	972,717	972,717
All other agencies.....	669,540	669,540
Total, working funds.....	6,314,229	6,314,229
Total.....	69,699,261	50,155,021

<sup>1</sup> Consists of current-year transfers and advances, and balances remaining available from prior years.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes \$212,145,315 (of the total of \$232,290,513 of foreign-aid funds) which was obligated for procurement of agricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation and which is included in the financial statements of the Corporation reflected in tables 11, 12, and 13.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes \$1,137,793 which was used by the Commodity Credit Corporation and which is included in the financial statements of the Corporation reflected in tables 11, 12, and 13.

TABLE 9.—Trust funds—funds available, and obligations, fiscal years 1950, 1951, and 1952

Item	Fiscal year 1950		Fiscal year 1951		Fiscal year 1952	
	Funds available <sup>1</sup>	Obligations	Funds available <sup>1</sup>	Obligations	Funds available <sup>1</sup>	Obligations
Animal Industry, Bureau of: Inspection of animal foods.....	\$104,741	\$88,694	\$99,134	\$94,353	\$114,035	\$105,056
Farmers Home Administration:						
State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation funds.....	18,872,801	12,806,734	20,643,166	4,692,849	27,239,294	18,455,246
Operation and maintenance of resettlement and rural rehabilitation projects.....	650,540	66,374	(3)			
Forest Service: Cooperative work.....	13,700,232	6,074,961	16,036,501	5,909,029	17,447,613	7,152,329
Production and Marketing Administration:						
Expenses and refunds, inspection and grading of farm products.....	8,009,952	6,747,199	7,704,854	4,755,909	14,247,126	10,415,185
Grading of agricultural commodities for CCC.....	867,776	621,697	246,079	17,373		
Soil Conservation Service:						
Technical services and other assistance, agricultural conservation program.....	108,233	42,137	258,296	170,542	1,847,805	753,505
Payments in lieu of taxes, and operation and maintenance costs, water conservation and utilization projects.....	198,882	30,377	180,130	42,326	179,739	32,161
Operation and maintenance, water distribution systems, water conservation and utilization projects.....	21,214	9,090	23,095	9,580	23,224	8,471
Other, including miscellaneous funds advanced to the Department under cooperative agreements.....	697,175	527,536	1,077,576	798,729	1,258,830	970,808
Total.....	43,231,546	27,014,799	46,328,831	16,490,690	62,357,666	37,892,761

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the total available for obligation in trust fund appropriation accounts, including unused balances brought forward from past years.<sup>2</sup> During the year liquidation of these projects was completed and the remaining funds were deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, pursuant to the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.



TABLE 10.—Noncorporate lending agencies—Statements of funds and their application, fiscal year 1952 and comparison in total with fiscal years 1950 and 1951<sup>1</sup>

Item	Fiscal year 1952						
	Combined total fiscal year 1950	Combined total fiscal year 1951	Combined total	Farmers' Home Administra- tion	Disaster loans revolving fund (FHA)	Rural Electrifi- cation Administra- tion	Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund (FCA)
FUNDS PROVIDED							
By realization of assets:							
Repayments on loans.....	\$114,172,976	\$165,435,698	\$187,182,250	\$117,156,932	\$20,730,673	\$48,640,645	\$654,000
Disposal of other assets principally security or collateral acquired on defaulted loans.....	339,369	1,168,917	691,431	578,563	13,799	-----	99,069
Total.....	114,512,345	166,604,615	187,873,681	117,735,495	20,744,472	48,640,645	753,069
By income.....	54,629,705	56,980,271	97,966,381	61,867,358	1,294,882	34,758,316	45,825
By borrowings and appropriations:							
Borrowings from U. S. Treasury.....	402,000,000	438,500,000	393,000,000	153,000,000	-----	240,000,000	-----
Appropriations from U. S. Treasury (net).....	32,783,238	36,106,141	65,058,400	27,072,542	30,000,000	7,985,858	-----
Total.....	434,783,238	474,606,141	458,058,400	180,072,542	30,000,000	247,985,858	-----
By net decrease in working capital and deferred items.....	29,473,073	37,944,128	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total funds provided.....	633,398,361	736,135,155	743,898,462	359,675,395	52,039,354	331,384,819	798,894
FUNDS APPLIED							
To acquisition of assets:							
Loans made.....	438,187,370	442,763,356	427,856,659	159,318,039	32,623,241	235,215,379	700,000
Acquisition of security or collateral on defaulted loans.....	12,872	53,641	606,550	582,179	15,965	-----	8,706
Total.....	438,200,242	442,816,997	428,463,209	159,900,218	32,638,906	235,215,379	708,706
To expenses.....	56,739,189	63,815,900	84,821,263	45,175,003	1,413,755	38,232,505	-----
To repayment of borrowings and deposit of collections in U. S. Treasury:							
Collections of principal and interest on loans and other assets:							
Used to repay borrowings from U. S. Treasury.....	71,094,295	200,047,308	167,855,976	132,466,813	-----	35,389,163	-----
Deposited as miscellaneous receipts in U. S. Treasury.....	8,099,177	5,067,836	2,673,143	2,672,346	-----	797	-----
Total.....	79,193,472	205,115,144	170,529,119	135,139,159	-----	35,389,960	-----
To net increase in working capital and deferred items.....	59,265,458	24,387,114	60,084,871	19,461,015	17,986,593	22,546,975	90,188
Total funds applied.....	633,398,361	736,135,155	743,898,462	359,675,395	52,039,354	331,384,819	798,894

<sup>1</sup> Prepared from reports submitted pursuant to Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 3 Revised, issued under Executive Order No. 8512, as amended. Reflects certain adjustments for purposes of uniformity and comparability.

TABLE 11.—Corporations—statements of sources of funds and their application, fiscal year 1952 and comparison in total with fiscal years 1950 and 1951<sup>1</sup>

Item	Combined total fiscal year 1950 <sup>2</sup>	Combined total fiscal year 1951 <sup>2</sup>	Combined total	Commodity Credit Corporation	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Fiscal year 1952					Production credit corporations
						Farm Credit Administration					
						Banks for cooperatives	Federal intermediate credit banks	Federal land banks	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation		
FUNDS PROVIDED											
By realization of assets:											
Repayments on loans.....	\$2,893,186,947	\$3,318,741,825	\$3,358,789,830	\$705,173,079		\$505,527,355	\$1,908,595,005	\$169,051,686	\$10,442,705		
Sales of commodities.....	1,236,225,020	1,938,065,008	898,298,963	898,298,969							
Sales of securities.....	244,085,384	108,834,432	195,234,310			4,997,281	140,167,357	44,413,781		\$5,655,891	
Retirement of class A stock of production credit associations.....	7,843,650	5,499,350	5,006,700							5,006,700	
Disposal of fixed assets and administrative equipment.....	7,329	3,810	12,087	12,087							
Sale of security or collateral acquired on defaulted loans.....	2,211,785	2,336,406	4,437,068								
Total.....	4,383,560,115	5,373,481,431	4,461,778,964	1,603,484,135		486,732		2,723,596	1,226,740		
By income <sup>3</sup> .....	93,855,105	104,471,846	119,823,390	19,226,205	\$19,640,526	511,011,368	2,108,762,362	216,189,063	11,669,445	10,662,591	
By borrowings, capital and surplus subscriptions, appropriations, etc.: Borrowings:						13,161,749	21,167,127	43,763,649	1,723,607	1,140,527	
From U. S. Treasury.....	2,552,000,000	724,000,000	610,000,000	610,000,000							
From other Government agencies.....	65,583,826	90,800,903	70,760,342								
From the public.....	1,267,522,186	1,251,065,271	1,830,437,326	59,911,208		70,760,342					
Capital and surplus subscriptions:						218,470,000	1,227,010,000	325,046,118			
By U. S. Treasury.....		1,150,000	4,675,000								
By others.....	9,926,627	12,808,352	14,106,060			10,388,000	4,675,000	43,718,060			
Appropriations from U. S. Treasury.....	5,123,000	7,204,000	7,949,911		7,949,911						
Restoration of capital impairment by cancellation of notes.....		66,698,457	421,462,507	421,462,507							
Total.....	3,900,155,639	2,153,746,983	2,959,391,146	1,091,373,715	7,949,911	299,618,342	1,231,685,000	328,764,178			
By net decrease in working capital and deferred items.....	166,571,748	7,189,682	8,929,581	\$ 5,106,141	626,096						
Total funds provided.....	8,544,142,607	7,638,889,942	7,549,923,081	2,719,190,196	28,216,533	823,791,459	3,361,614,489	589,600,861	15,369,787	12,139,756	336,638

FUNDS APPLIED									
To acquisition of assets:									
Loans made	4, 142, 412, 929	3, 452, 323, 126	3, 847, 848, 252	995, 023, 145	537, 065, 992	2, 077, 272, 276	238, 386, 450	100, 389	---
Purchase of commodities and related costs	1, 387, 231, 665	682, 703, 045	345, 218, 779	345, 218, 779	---	---	---	---	---
Purchase of securities	250, 595, 905	104, 872, 433	209, 924, 828	---	5, 243, 540	142, 635, 623	55, 624, 726	6, 420, 839	---
Purchase of class A stock of production credit associations	915, 000	90, 000	1, 075, 000	---	---	---	---	1, 075, 000	---
Purchase of fixed assets and administrative equipment	95, 401, 938	26, 530, 237	1, 270, 712	1, 030, 064	---	---	240, 648	---	---
Acquisition of security or collateral on defaulted loans	1, 369, 996	589, 216	562, 259	---	---	---	---	48, 984	---
Total	5, 877, 927, 433	4, 267, 108, 057	4, 405, 899, 830	1, 341, 271, 988	---	---	---	---	---
To expenses <sup>1</sup>	124, 520, 501	129, 110, 492	141, 375, 524	55, 079, 692	27, 785, 424	18, 805, 366	30, 629, 405	1, 105, 214	1, 643, 817
To retirement of borrowings and distribution of surplus:									
Retirement of borrowings:									
To U. S. Treasury (cash payments)	1, 028, 500, 000	1, 295, 301, 543	740, 837, 493	740, 837, 493	---	---	---	---	---
To U. S. Treasury (by cancellation of notes)	---	66, 698, 457	454, 162, 507	454, 162, 507	---	---	---	---	---
To other Government agencies	115, 991, 513	67, 296, 017	73, 667, 578	---	73, 667, 578	---	---	---	---
To the public	1, 236, 140, 578	994, 664, 874	1, 625, 426, 544	59, 867, 679	187, 830, 000	1, 122, 470, 000	255, 143, 665	115, 200	---
Repayment of capital and surplus:									
To U. S. Treasury	21, 500, 000	17, 000, 000	17, 000, 000	---	---	---	---	14, 000, 000	3, 000, 000
To others	7, 384, 500	8, 189, 300	8, 773, 000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Appropriated funds returned to U. S. Treasury	453, 977	648, 881	430, 265	---	430, 265	---	---	---	---
Revenues deposited as miscellaneous receipts, U. S. Treasury	1, 178	252	844	---	844	---	---	---	---
Franchise tax payable to U. S. Treasury	383, 660	299, 525	285, 300	---	---	285, 300	---	---	---
Dividends declared	9, 020, 082	9, 541, 301	9, 498, 996	---	---	---	9, 498, 996	---	---
Total	2, 419, 385, 488	2, 459, 610, 150	2, 930, 082, 527	1, 254, 867, 679	431, 109	1, 122, 755, 300	264, 642, 661	14, 115, 200	3, 000, 000
To net increase in working capital and deferred items	122, 309, 185	783, 061, 243	72, 565, 200	67, 970, 837	---	145, 922	---	---	---
Total funds applied	8, 544, 142, 607	7, 638, 889, 942	7, 549, 923, 081	2, 719, 190, 196	823, 791, 459	3, 361, 614, 489	589, 600, 861	15, 369, 787	12, 139, 756

<sup>1</sup> Prepared from reports submitted pursuant to Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 3 revised, issued under Executive Order No. 8312, as amended.

<sup>2</sup> Reflects certain adjustments for purposes of comparability with 1952 data.

<sup>3</sup> Based on individual items of income and expenses as shown on Table 12, exclusive of nonfund items such as depreciation, charge-offs of loans receivable, etc., and exclusive of items included as "Funds provided by realization of assets," and "Funds applied to acquisition of assets."

<sup>4</sup> Represents net subscriptions to capital stock.

<sup>5</sup> Represents decrease of cash in U. S. Treasury checking account.

<sup>6</sup> Represents dividend payment from earned surplus into the general fund of the U. S. Treasury.

TABLE 12.—Corporations—Statements of income and expense, fiscal year 1952 and comparison in total with fiscal years 1950 and 1951

Item	Combined total fiscal year 1950	Combined total fiscal year 1951	Fiscal year 1952								
			Combined total	Commodity Credit Corporation	Federal Crop Insurance Corpora- tion	Farm Credit Administration					
						Banks for coopera- tives	Federal inter- mediate credit banks	Federal land banks	Federal Farm Mortgage Corpora- tion	Production credit corpora- tions	
Income:											
Sale of commodities owned.....	\$1,241,704,019	\$2,003,776,328	\$938,559,475	\$938,559,475							
Interest earned on loans.....	67,587,769	78,845,486	86,484,081	11,923,552							
Interest earned on securities.....	5,314,603	5,419,981	5,506,586								
Other interest and dividends earned.....	760,992	2,904,673	5,628,096	5,420,703							
Crop insurance premiums.....	11,473,766	14,302,958	19,375,565								
Profit on disposition of various assets.....	2,006,820	1,840,745	3,841,115	6,087							
Recoveries on assets charged off.....	44,675	105,767	398,285								
Miscellaneous other income.....	11,833,310	10,106,234	2,461,339	1,892,431	79,654						
Total income.....	1,340,725,954	2,117,302,172	1,062,254,542	957,802,248	19,640,526	13,188,472	21,108,734	46,433,466	2,877,583	1,143,513	
Expense:											
Cost of commodities sold.....	1,498,709,500	2,287,283,554	1,003,628,187	2,100,628,187							
Interest expense.....	54,929,217	62,125,791	69,193,496	33,387,399							
Administrative expenses.....	40,587,700	45,566,594	43,112,224	15,113,935	4,602,766	2,009,683	1,511,889	16,073,492	3,989,810	3,139,649	
Depreciation.....	418,388	221,221	423,364	324,171							
Crop insurance indemnities.....	15,609,825	12,646,727	21,427,834		21,427,834						
Loans receivable and other assets charged off.....	445,499	2,281,250	1,920,431	1,517,317	62,725	313,227	27,162				
Loss on disposition of various assets.....	35,285	832,512	661,375			561,071	4,782	23,083		75,439	
Amortization of net premium paid on securities.....	72,541	273,401	37,547			36,691	-41,377	31,330		10,903	
Miscellaneous other expenses.....	8,694,910	77,730,577	7,359,069	6,358,018	274,099	348,223		30,234	97,162	251,168	
Total expense.....	1,619,502,865	2,488,961,627	1,147,763,527	1,060,329,927	27,785,424	7,239,041	18,792,933	30,781,729	1,105,214	1,730,159	



Net income or loss (-) before provision for estimated losses.....	-278, 776, 911	-371, 659, 455	-85, 508, 985	-102, 526, 779	-8, 144, 898	5, 949, 431	2, 375, 801	15, 651, 737	1, 772, 369	-586, 646
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in income arising from changes in reserves for estimated losses.....	-327, 759, 143	+555, 510, 951	+52, 487, 884	+36, 470, 047	-110, 096	-372, 374	+399	+11, 584, 637	+4, 915, 271	-----
Net income or loss (-) for year.....	-606, 536, 054	183, 851, 496	-33, 021, 101	-66, 056, 732	-8, 254, 994	5, 577, 057	2, 376, 200	27, 236, 374	6, 687, 640	-586, 646

(-) Indicates negative item.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared from reports submitted pursuant to Budget-Treasury Regulation No. 3, Revised, issued under Executive Order No. 8512, as amended.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$8,823,135 as cost of commodities donated pursuant to provisions of sec. 416, Public Law 439, and sec. 3, Public Law 471, 81st Cong.

<sup>3</sup> Congressional limitation on expenditures from corporate funds for administrative expenses for 1952: Commodity Credit Corporation, \$16,500,000; Federal intermediate credit banks, \$1,549,756; Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$1,100,000; and production credit corporations, \$1,407,015.

<sup>4</sup> Funds for administrative expenses provided by annual appropriation (1952 amount \$7,949,911).

TABLE 13.—Corporations—condensed balance sheets as of June 30, 1952, and comparison in total with June 30, 1950 and June 30, 1951<sup>1</sup>

Item	Combined total June 30, 1950	Combined total June 30, 1951 2	Farm Credit Administration								
			Farm Credit Administration								
			Combined total	Commodity Credit Cor- poration	Federal Crop Insur- ance Cor- poration	Banks for coopera- tives	Federal intermedi- ate credit banks	Federal land banks	Federal Farm Mortgage Corpora- tion	Produce tion credit corpora- tions	
Assets:											
Cash.....	\$119,659,406	\$109,823,400	\$107,579,847	\$15,176,319	\$35,743,679	\$22,709,112	\$14,549,768	\$17,709,577	\$1,232,035	\$459,357	
Investments.....	237,720,633	227,765,090	238,392,741	422,244,351	-----	43,485,911	48,685,601	94,931,831	-----	51,289,398	
Loans receivable (net).....	2,629,231,030	2,454,061,036	2,717,754,773	422,244,351	-----	340,091,928	903,310,831	1,022,791,185	29,316,478	-----	
Accounts and notes receivable (net).....	192,658,033	369,917,418	446,491,253	437,954,637	5,211,151	10,429	893,161	2,327,054	174,216	10,605	
Commodities owned (net).....	2,060,282,373	1,349,873,579	1,022,509,252	1,022,509,252	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Land, buildings, and equipment (net).....	96,976,137	115,829,450	108,953,351	103,531,544	-----	45,507	-----	5,356,300	-----	-----	
Other assets (net).....	52,879,236	32,061,480	43,065,985	7,884,270	-----	6,135,436	9,079,644	18,966,644	630,888	369,103	
Total assets.....	5,389,406,848	4,659,331,453	4,684,747,202	2,009,320,373	40,954,830	412,478,323	976,429,005	1,162,082,591	31,353,617	52,128,463	
Liabilities:											
Accounts payable.....	135,314,566	21,010,006	29,160,644	26,573,900	767,336	21,321	517,338	1,192,784	82,590	5,375	
Advance payments received in con- nection with sales of commodities.....	49,307,549	21,263,130	30,115,540	30,115,540	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Bonds, debentures, and notes payable.....	4,541,839,053	4,183,794,336	3,800,897,882	1,970,043,528	-----	149,507,764	857,465,000	823,360,490	521,100	-----	
Obligation for purchase and guaranty of loans held by private lenders 3.....	443,313,396	55,315,055	58,399,753	58,399,753	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Other liabilities.....	164,841,416	87,125,015	96,165,495	44,409,153	8,352,380	1,853,183	10,106,968	30,800,804	368,993	273,984	
Total liabilities.....	5,334,615,980	4,368,507,542	4,014,739,314	2,129,541,874	9,119,716	151,382,268	868,089,336	855,354,078	972,683	279,359	
Excess of assets over liabilities.....	54,790,868	290,823,911	670,007,888	-120,221,501	31,835,114	261,096,055	108,339,669	306,728,513	30,380,934	51,849,104	
Represented by:											
Capital stock:											
Owned by private interests.....	73,373,830	77,992,882	83,325,943	-----	-----	18,100,100	-----	65,225,843	-----	-----	
Owned by U. S. Government.....	497,745,000	404,745,000	401,745,000	100,000,000	27,000,000	178,500,000	60,000,000	-----	10,000	36,235,000	
Paid-in surplus, U. S. Government.....	-----	1,150,000	5,825,000	-----	-----	-----	5,825,000	-----	-----	-----	
Funds appropriated from the U. S. Treasury for administrative ex- penses.....	59,858,272	66,413,139	73,931,941	-----	73,931,941	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total.....	540,977,102	550,301,021	564,827,884	100,000,000	100,931,941	196,600,100	65,825,000	65,225,843	10,000	36,235,000	



# THE OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

## DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES

General policy direction, review, inspection, and coordination of the budget, fiscal, and supply management functions of the Department of Agriculture are the responsibility of the Office of Budget and Finance, serving as a staff agency of the Secretary. In exercising leadership in these management fields the Office directs its efforts toward the development and installation of improved policies, methods, procedures and systems having as their objective the strengthening of the management and operation of the Department's programs and activities.

There are a number of fundamental principles by which the Office must be guided in properly executing its duties. One of the most important is that its activities must at all times promote and facilitate the attainment of the program objectives envisioned by the Con-

gress. The achievement of results with the maximum efficiency and economy is likewise a major consideration. Similarly, the ability to recognize and adjust to changing conditions and to meet emergent problems effectively is essential to the prevention of wasted effort. A constant awareness of and sensitivity to, all the aspects of the Department's work is necessary so that in the application of practices and procedures, appropriate allowances will be made for inherent differences in programs.

Major emphasis is placed by the Office on the necessity for continuous effort to improve procedures and methods relating to all functions within its area of responsibility. This effort toward constructive improvement was expressed in many activities in the fiscal year 1952.

## REVIEW OF AGENCY OPERATIONS

In the course of the year the Office inaugurated a series of special reviews of operations in the individual bureaus and agencies of the Department. This approach was initiated as a further means by which the Director of Finance might carry out his responsibilities for the general direction, coordination, and supervision of work relating to the fiscal affairs of the Department.

Through survey methods an effort is made to (1) obtain background information and understanding of practical situations for the guidance of the Departmental staff in the development of policies, procedures, and other matters affect-

ing the budget, fiscal, and property management activities in the Department; (2) aid agency officials in the application of improved management techniques and principles in these fields; (3) provide information to the Director of Finance, and to other Department officers, indicating whether reasonable standards of economy and efficiency prevail in the conduct of the foregoing activities; and (4) ascertain existing and emerging problems having financial implications and bring them to the attention of appropriate officials. One such review was completed and two others were well under way at the close of the year.

## CONSOLIDATION OF FIELD OFFICES

An important undertaking by the Department and one which has affected the work of this Office, is the bringing together of related field activities of State and county offices into common locations. Such consolidations will facilitate the carrying out of the agricultural programs, particularly with respect to contacts with farmers and others, and will contribute to greater efficiency and economy of operations.

The Office participated with other staff offices and agencies in the formative stages of this project, and in planning for the handling of fiscal and procurement activities. Studies

were made of property management problems resulting from consolidations, and guides were provided for the joint use of administrative property in consolidated offices. Also, an outline was developed of general principles and guides for determining the appropriate allocation among the various programs of the cost of common administrative services, such as rent, telephone switchboard charges, and similar expenses. With further progress in consolidation, additional administrative improvements will be possible, particularly in procurement and fiscal work.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN BUDGETARY ADMINISTRATION

Efforts to improve budgetary administration resulted in important developments in that field. One of these was the simplification of procedures for allotting funds available to the Department. Additional authority was delegated by the Secretary to the Director of Finance to approve allotments and initial advances of funds under specified circumstances. This resulted in relieving the Secretary of burdensome detail and expedited the process of making funds available to the agencies.

The Department has for many years been authorized by law to cooperate with State agencies and other local organizations on agricultural projects. Moneys advanced by non-Federal agencies as their contributions to work of this nature are placed in trust funds and used by the Department in accordance with the terms of governing cooperative agreements. Similarly, there are other instances where, under the law, receipts from certain activities are made available for specified purposes. Simplified procedures for making funds of this type available to the appro-

priate disbursing officers were made possible by a joint regulation of the General Accounting Office and the Treasury Department. The Department of Agriculture has taken advantage of this development to eliminate procedures no longer necessary in the processing of these funds. The changes result in prompter handling of items, but at the same time preserve the necessary safeguards in the use of the funds.

A somewhat similar improvement has been made in the handling of funds advanced by other Government agencies for services performed for them by the Department. Work for other agencies is authorized by the Economy Act of 1932, as a means of promoting full utilization of existing Government facilities. Coordination within the Department of accounting and budgetary considerations relating to these advances provided the basis for revision of internal procedures to facilitate notifying the agencies of the availability of such funds.

The Bureau of the Budget in clearing the Department's Flood Control Survey Reports for sub-



mission to Congress proposed a modification of the manner in which flood prevention operations are authorized and financed. Conferences were held between agencies of the Department and with the Budget Bureau and members of Congress concerning the most appropriate way of handling appropriations for this activity. General agreement was reached with the Budget Bureau on the broad principles and major issues. The Department is now proceeding to

develop reporting techniques and procedures, and to assemble and report the necessary facts and figures to implement the proposal. The objective will be to differentiate between program activities undertaken directly for flood prevention purposes, to be financed from the "Flood Prevention" appropriation, and intensified conservation measures contributing to flood prevention, to be financed from appropriations for national programs of conservation.

### ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

The objective of this activity is to develop and install in each agency of the Department an accounting system based on sound principles and practices, which will meet the needs of management and provide useful, current, and reliable data for financial and budgetary reporting. This work, which represents the key to effective achievement under the accounting-improvement program in the Department, is performed cooperatively by the individual agencies, the departmental staff in this Office, and representatives of the General Accounting Office.

Systems are developed on an individual-agency basis, since the nature and size of the program, the organization of the agency, and other similar considerations require a careful appraisal in each case to assure that agency requirements will be met in its accounting structure. Completion of the program for the entire Department, therefore, cannot be accomplished in a short time. Significant progress, however, was made in the fiscal year 1952.

Efforts in systems development were concerned with developing improved allotment and general ledger accounting procedures. Special emphasis was placed on decentralization of records to points at which accounting information is

needed for operating purposes; providing better control over obligations, allotments, and apportionments, and improving the handling of reimbursements and other collections; assuring a direct relationship between the accounts and the activity schedules in the budget; simplifying the processing of vouchers and other accounting documents; emphasizing better management and organization of accounting operations to prevent unnecessary paper work and duplication of effort and to strengthen internal controls; and on improving reports on the status of funds and other financial aspects of programs.

Important in this effort is the process of testing and appraising new and revised procedures after they have been used in actual practice. This follow-up permits the making of any necessary modifications and refinements to eliminate unforeseen operating flaws, and otherwise serves to assure that the desired improvements will be attained before the system is submitted to the General Accounting Office for formal approval. Due attention to this necessary phase of the program is a significant part of the activities of the staff working on these problems. This activity was reflected in operations in 1952 in several agencies where systems

had reached this stage in development.

An example of work in the field of systems development in 1952 was the modification of financing arrangements for motion picture activities which are performed centrally in the Department. The fiscal problems of these services are similar to those of various other centralized services, such as photographing, duplicating, central supply activities, motor transport, and like services rendered to all agencies of the Department. These latter services are financed through a nonexpendable working capital fund which is reimbursed by the agencies for the costs involved in providing materials and work ordered by them.

A study was made to determine the feasibility of financing the motion picture service on a similar basis in order to overcome oper-

ating and accounting difficulties. It was found that a more efficient system could be provided through a working capital fund, with accounts maintained on a commercial-type basis. Approval of the Bureau of the Budget was obtained to extend the operations of the existing working capital fund to cover the reimbursable activities of the motion picture service. Development of an accounting system for this operation was initiated and will be completed during the fiscal year 1953.

Another special study, begun last year, reviewed the basis for establishing fees for meat grading services performed by the Department. The objective is to assure that rates are appropriate both from the standpoint of adequate recovery of costs by the Government and equitable charges to those for whom the work is done.

## SIMPLIFYING AND IMPROVING FISCAL PROCEDURES

During 1952 the Office continued to study and develop new operating methods and techniques in accounting and related fiscal processes. When developed, these methods are installed on a pilot-study basis in selected agencies to prove their value before extension on a Department or Government-wide basis.

A significant example of work of this type was a pilot study conducted in the Department relating to the use of a combined voucher and schedule form. The study was successfully completed during the fiscal year 1952. The form was developed in cooperation with the General Accounting Office and the Treasury Department for use in simplifying the vouchering, scheduling, and disbursing processes. The form eliminates the use of the standard public voucher form when a certified invoice has been received from a vendor, and provides for payment by the disbursing

officer from a certified voucher schedule. During the study, the number of public voucher forms used for procurement of supplies by one agency was reduced by approximately 50 percent, a saving of about 100,000 vouchers; in another agency there was a 25 percent reduction, or 25,000 vouchers; and in the third agency about 725,000 vouchers were eliminated in connection with payments to farmers and vendors. The results of these tests in this and other departments were so favorable that the General Accounting Office prescribed the "voucher schedule" procedure for use in all Government agencies, effective July 1, 1952.

Another study was the development, cooperatively with the General Accounting Office and Treasury Department, of improved reporting procedures to enable agencies to verify and reconcile, on a more current and systematic basis, deposits

of general fund receipts as shown in Treasury Department reports with collections recorded in their own accounts. This Department and the Interior Department are now testing the effectiveness of the new procedures in actual operations.

Other illustrations of new or continuing studies in which the Office is participating are: The preparation by agencies of vouchers on sensitized paper so that the Treasury Department can use a transfer posting method of check writing by which the names, addresses, and amounts are mechanically transferred to checks, thereby eliminating repetitive typing and proof-reading; maintenance in selected agencies having tabulating equipment of salary record data on punch cards, produced in the regular processing of the payroll, and the listing of such data on an annual basis, thereby eliminating the work involved in biweekly posting of the usual salary record cards; and the development and testing of a simplified plan for use in the processing of fixed monthly contractual payments to eliminate the need for obtaining, reviewing, and processing individual monthly invoices from large numbers of vendors furnishing services or facilities on a continuing basis.

Our staff worked with the agencies in streamlining common fiscal processes and in solving individual operating problems. Some of the developments arising from this work had such far reaching possibilities

for improvement that they were extended by the General Accounting Office for Government-wide application.

Such developments included: (1) The elimination of appropriation titles from vouchers, and in lieu thereof, the use of identifying symbols, a procedure which, in view of the large numbers of vouchers processed, results in significant savings in time and effort; (2) the establishment of a payment procedure based upon certified invoices—without obtaining the thousands of formal contracts previously required—in making payments for continuing services or supplies, where the annual cost of any such items is not in excess of the open market limitation of \$500, and for utility services without regard to the annual costs; and (3) a procedure permitting agencies to make payment from duplicate unsigned invoices when the original invoice has been lost, thus avoiding undue delays in making payments and further improving vendor relations by making it unnecessary for them to file claims with the General Accounting Office. Although it is difficult to estimate the potential savings which will result from improvements of this kind, it is obvious that when they are adopted on a Government-wide basis a substantial contribution to increased efficiency and economy of operations will have been effected.

## STRENGTHENING AUDIT PROGRAMS

In 1952 there was a substantial increase in activity in the field of internal auditing and internal controls. Continued emphasis was placed on the effective coordination of the internal auditing program of the agencies of the Department with comprehensive audits performed by the General Accounting Office. During the fiscal year a

comprehensive audit was established in two of the larger agencies, thus increasing to six the agencies under the program.

Under the comprehensive-audit program, all audits are conducted at the site of operations of the agency. This method employs a greater use of the procedure of selective examinations of transac-



tions, and emphasizes the appraisal of the agency's accounting, fund control, and related internal systems, including internal audit.

Assistance was rendered to the agencies in reviewing and studying their existing internal auditing organizations and programs. Reorganizations were effected in two agencies which realigned the in-

ternal-audit functions, strengthened the staff, and improved the program generally. Several agencies were aided in the revision of audit manuals, and under leadership extended by the Office, agencies have given increased attention to analyzing their internal audit techniques and controls from the standpoint of adequacy of methods and scope of coverage.

## IMPROVEMENT OF PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

Particular emphasis was placed during the year on improving and simplifying the procedures for making small purchases. The objective was to develop better methods to keep procurement costs on minor purchases as low as possible, and at the same time maintain adequate safeguards over the expenditure of public funds. Reviews were initiated at various organizational levels to develop better understanding and use of current procurement policies and procedures as they relate to small purchases. By the end of the year, there had been developed and were ready for promulgation in the Department, the necessary procedures to permit the use of petty cash funds for making small purchases.

Under this plan each agency can make available to designated cashiers an imprest fund for use in paying for local purchases at time of delivery. These efforts, together with activities to stimulate better advance planning and scheduling of procurement generally, are expected to result in considerable alleviation of small purchase problems.

In recognition of the need for closer observation of purchasing and contracting operations under delegated authority, substantive reviews were made, on a Department-wide basis, of procurement and property management func-

tions to (1) determine whether reasonable standards of economy and efficiency prevail, (2) obtain additional information for use by staff officers as a guide in developing policies and procedures, and (3) aid agency officials in the application of improved management techniques and principles. As a means of primary contact between the Department and the General Services Administration, a member of the Office of Budget and Finance was appointed to serve on the newly established Federal Supply Board, which is composed of top supply representatives of the executive agencies having major supply interests, and is advisory to the Commissioner of the Federal Supply Service on personal property management. Members of the staff also worked in cooperation with the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance, and with the Advisory Council of the General Services Administration.

Some of the more important cooperative studies of procurement management problems, included revision and use of standard forms, development and use of Federal specifications, development of Federal cataloging, methods of contracting for public utilities and other continuous services, interagency purchase assignments, and criteria for determining method of supply,

scheduling of needs, and materials requirements.

Amendments to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 necessitated a review of prior legislation dealing with property matters to determine to what extent such older laws were superseded, and how this might affect program operations of the Department. In connection with one aspect of this problem, a study was made, in cooperation with agencies involved in animal research work, of methods followed in the exchange or sale of animals and the application of the proceeds of sale to the purchase of other ani-

mals or animal products, a practice authorized under laws specifically applicable to the Department of Agriculture before enactment of the Federal Property Act. Since it appears that this legislation was superseded by the Federal Property Act, the historical background of these old laws, and their application to research needs, were presented to the General Services Administration with a request that the Department be granted, under the Federal Property Act, authority comparable to that provided by the previous legislation, in order that program operations might continue in the most efficient manner.

## PROPERTY UTILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

A program was inaugurated for more extensive development in the Department of equipment and supply utilization standards as a further means of promoting better property management. Guides were provided covering the assignment, supervision, and control of property in the District of Columbia to improve inventory control. Cooperative studies were carried on with the General Services Administration for the purpose of improving policies and methods, and providing for more economical and efficient management of Government-owned and leased motor vehicles, including inspection, identification, replacement, and control.

With a view to further improvement of property utilization and disposal operations in the field, a meeting was held of the Department's seven Area Agricultural Equipment Committees to review committee functions and to present and discuss operating problems and policies with representatives of this Office, the General Services Administration, and others. Emphasis was placed on full utilization of property and the prompt disposal of surplus. Continued studies will be made during the fiscal year 1953 to improve these areas of property management.

## OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO GENERAL MANAGEMENT

The Director of Finance is a member of the Department's Management Policy Committee which seeks to encourage efficiency and economy in the administration of Departmental activities, and the maintenance of high standards in the quality of performance. Representatives of the Office assist the Management Policy Committee by providing staff facilities for the con-

sideration of management problems and the initiation of management improvement projects. These special activities supplement the services of the Office in carrying forward its management functions related to budget, fiscal, and procurement responsibilities.

Among contributions of the Office to over-all management objectives of the Department were materials



developed and distributed to agency officials on management analysis at the agency and bureau level, including charts and suggestions for improving organization, procedures, work methods, and operating controls; also abstracts of management programs, outlining existing practices for systematic review of operations, identification of management improvement opportunities, and recognition of outstanding performance.

Rental rates on Government-owned houses furnished to employees was a management problem of general concern to Federal agencies in 1952 as a result of revised policies issued by the Bureau of the Budget. Many activities of the Department are conducted in rural areas remote from communities where residential housing is readily obtainable. In order to facilitate work involved in animal breeding, crop research, protection of the

national forests, and similar undertakings, housing units of appropriate types are provided for the use of Departmental personnel.

Some of these quarters consist of bunkhouses and structures designed for seasonal use; others are houses which accommodate employees and their families. During 1952 Department agencies initiated a review of existing rent schedules and associated charges for utility services in accordance with instructions issued by the Office of Budget and Finance. This was done to establish rental charges on a basis comparable to existing levels in local communities for housing of similar types. Rental survey boards were established at local field points to appraise Government-owned housing, and to recommend rates that will compensate the Government for capital funds invested and maintenance costs, and at the same time be equitable for the tenants involved.

